

Introduction

The Crime Analysis Unit of the Tempe Police Department provides the information in this publication as part of our commitment to providing citizens with quality information and service. This document is not only for the police department to use to assess Tempe's problem areas and unique characteristics, but also to apprise Tempe citizens about their community. This report includes calls for service and crime statistics; information about issues unique to Tempe, and specific beat information. In addition, the results of our annual Citizen Survey are included. The Crime Analysis Unit is proud to say this is the sixth edition of this report and the fifth version to be published on our web site, www.tempe.gov/cau.

Definitions: Calls for Service, Accidents, and Crime

Calls for Service

Calls for Service, accidents and crime information for the City of Tempe are obtained through a records management system (RMS). It is important to define the differences between a call for service and a crime because each gives a different picture of the workload of officers and activity, both criminal and non-criminal, in Tempe.

There are two categories of calls for service, officer generated and citizen generated. In an officer generated call for service, an officer initiates activity through a traffic stop, a subject stop, etc. In a citizen-generated call for service, a citizen calls for police assistance and an officer is dispatched to the call. Those calls that are not dispatched are not part of the information in this report. Officer generated calls for service are also not included in this report since they are used primarily to track officers' self-initiated activity and do not reflect the citizen demand for police services. For the purposes of this report, "calls for service" only includes "citizen generated calls for service" where an officer is dispatched.

Calls for service allow the police department to determine how officers spend some of their time and why citizens call the police. Calls for service do not necessarily indicate that a crime has occurred and can range from bike theft calls to loud noise calls. Crime statistics are based on data from the criminal reports.

Accidents

The information regarding accidents in this report is based on calls for service information. When an officer writes an accident report, he/she clears the call with a "06" disposition code. This is true for every accident report whether it originated from a citizen generated or officer generated call for service. Thus, the accident information in this report is based on all of those calls for service in which the disposition code is "06" or "accident report." Note that data in this report covers both "accident calls for service" and "accidents" which are based on different data. The first is only citizen generated calls for service but can be a call

that resulted in any type of outcome, not necessarily an accident report. The second results in an accident report (06 disposition code).

Crime

In general, crime is a deviant act that violates a law. Those laws can be federal, state, and/or local laws. If a crime is reported to the police, a criminal police report is taken. Throughout this report, crimes are defined and referred to according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) which is different from the Arizona Revised Statutes. Crimes are separated into two categories within the UCR. The "Part I" crimes are homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. "Part II" crimes include but are not limited to such crimes as misdemeanor assault, vandalism, prostitution, child abuse, criminal trespass, embezzlement, forgery and drug offenses.

In addition, there is another distinction within the Part I crime totals. The numbers the Tempe Police Department Uniform Crime Reporter reports to the FBI include only valid reports. Unfounded (false) reports have been removed. Therefore, the analysis of individual Part I crimes in this report include all the reported crime, unfounded or otherwise. These figures slightly overestimate crimes and may not match the official figures reported to the FBI. Only the official Part I crimes reported to the FBI are shown for city, state and national statistics. The statistics from both reported Part I and Part II crimes are included in all of the analyses, e.g., thematic maps, crime at parks, at high schools, and in beats in Tempe.

2000 Citizen Survey Results

The 2000 Citizen Survey was conducted between October 16 and October 29 from the Emergency Operations Center at Tempe Fire Department Headquarters. The telephone surveyors were students from a Justice Studies class at Arizona State University who participated as part of their coursework. The Crime Analysis Unit administered the survey and supervised the students throughout the process.

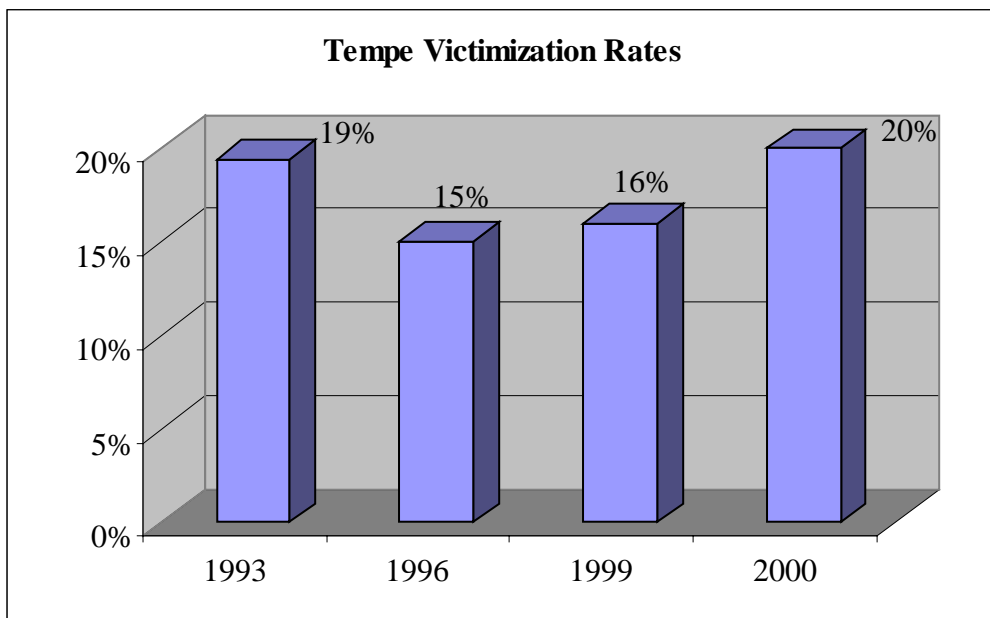
In order to implement the survey, a list of 3,529 telephone numbers from the city of Tempe was randomly selected by the Qwest Telephone Company and sent to the Crime Analysis Unit. Each of the numbers on the list was attempted at least once during the two weeks of the survey. A total of 1,608 individuals were contacted, giving the survey an overall response rate of 46%. Of those who were contacted, 679 completed the survey, 561 refused to participate, 287 did not meet the survey minimum of six months residency in Tempe, and 81 did not speak English. Spanish speaking surveyors were used in an attempt to re-contact those citizens documented as Spanish speakers. These attempts proved successful 12 times.

Although the list of telephone numbers was randomly selected, the demographics of the respondents do not completely represent the citizenry of Tempe. Below are the basic statistics for the group of individuals who completed the survey. College students and renters were over represented while Spanish speakers and homeowners were under represented.

- ◆ The average age of the respondents was 29 years; 25% were 18-21, 50% were under 26, 75% were 33 or younger, and 90% were 45 or younger
- ◆ 46% of the respondents were female; 54% were male
- ◆ The average length of time that the respondents had lived in Tempe was 4.8 years though more than 35% had lived in Tempe for one year or less
- ◆ 77% of the respondents were self-reported as White, 9% Hispanic, 6% Asian, 2% Black, 2% Native American, 3% 'Other' and 1% did not respond to the question
- ◆ 44% of the respondents were attending college at the time of the survey
- ◆ 76% of the respondents were renting their residence at the time of the survey
- ◆ 23% of the respondents had children under 18 years old living in their home at the time of the survey
- ◆ Each of the Tempe Police Department Beats were represented by the respondents: the most frequently represented beats were 15 (17% of respondents), 12 (9%), 16 (9%), and 24 (8%); the least frequently represented beats were Downtown (4%), 11 (4%), 25 (3%) and 20 (3%)

Victimization

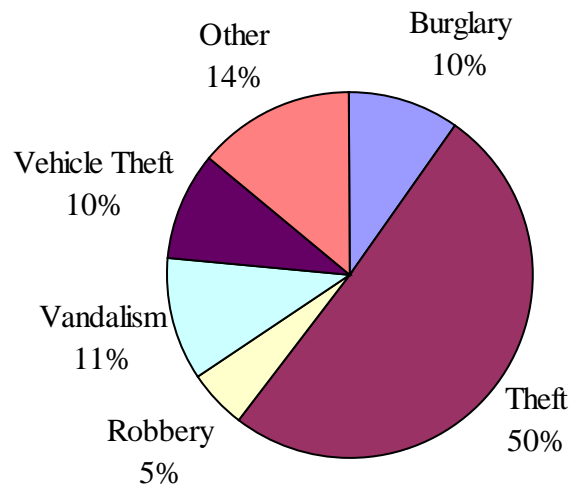
Of the 679 respondents, 138 (20%) reported having been victimized within Tempe during the past year. This is slightly higher than the percentages in recent years: 19% in 1993, 15% in 1996, and 16% in 1999.



Those respondents who reported being victimized in Tempe during the past year were an average of 28 years old, predominantly male (58%), white (83%), did not have children living in their home (79%), rented their residence (80%) and were currently attending college or junior college (51%). This information leads to the same conclusions regarding victimization in Tempe that were offered in previous years: the least likely group to be victimized in Tempe is older women with children, homeowners, and non-students.

The types of crime reported by the respondents varied little from those reported by the citizens in 1999. Thefts still accounted for the majority of the reported crimes though they were up approximately 8% from 1999. As in 1999, Vandalism and Vehicle Theft each accounted for about 10% of the victimization. Burglary was down about 7% from the 1999 reported victimization and Robbery was down just over 3%. The 'Other' category includes Traffic Accidents, Assaults, Sex Crimes and other crimes and remained at 14% for the second straight year. See the following chart for a graphic account of these statistics.

Reported Victimization: 2000



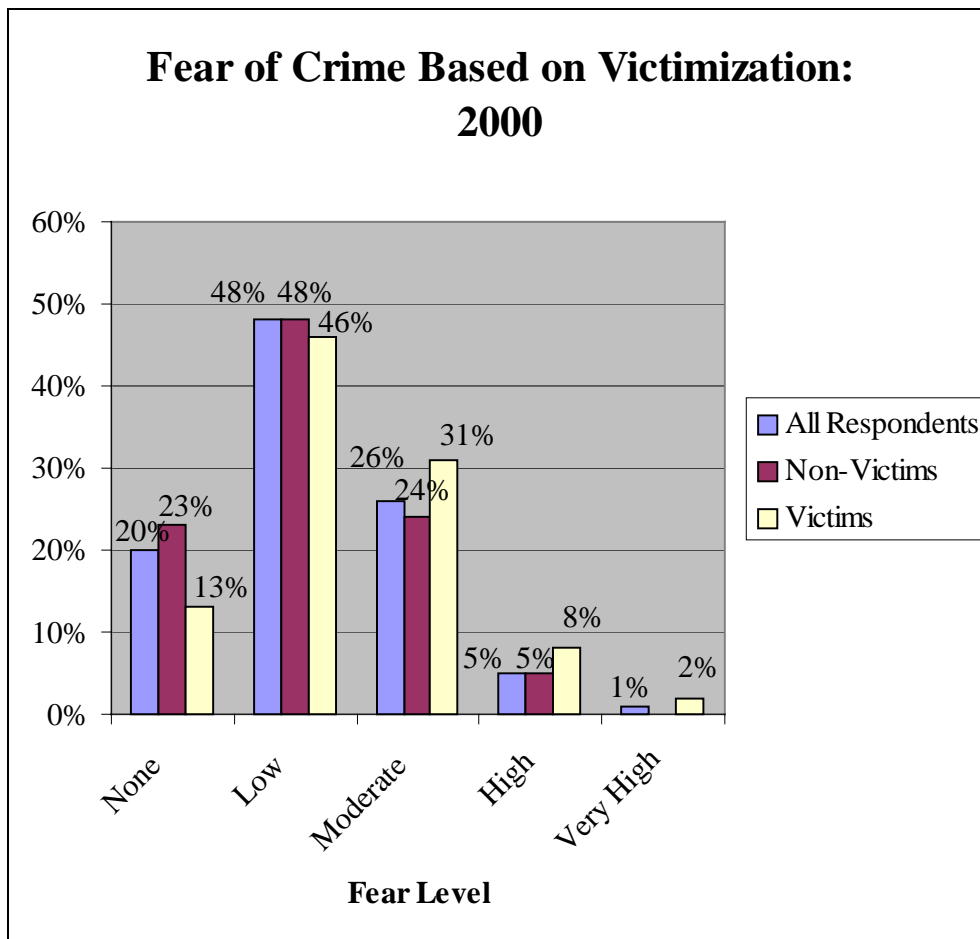
Fear of Crime

Measuring the fear of crime of an individual or a group is a very difficult task. What questions can we ask that will actually get to the gist of 'fear'? Even when we find some questions that may help answer our questions, how sure can we be that individuals will respond to them reliably and honestly?

Because of the inherent difficulty in this arena, the Crime Analysis Unit designed a scale to measure the fear of crime of the survey respondents. Instead of relying on a single question, seven survey items were coded together into an aggregate score. The scores ranged from 6 points to 25 points, where 6 indicates no measured fear of crime and 25 indicates the highest possible fear of crime. The intervals of the scores were chosen based on the distribution of individual scores: 6-9 points indicate 'No Fear of Crime', 10-13 indicate 'Low Fear of Crime', 14-17 indicate 'Moderate Fear of Crime', 18-21 indicate 'High Fear of Crime', and 22-25 indicate 'Very High Fear of Crime'.

The mean score for all of the respondents was a 12.2, indicating a low fear of crime. Twenty percent of the citizens had no fear of crime, 48% had a low fear of crime, 26% had a moderate fear, 5% had a high fear, and 1% had a very high fear. No significant difference was found when controlling for whether or not the respondent's had children living in their home or the respondent's student status.

When analyzing those respondents who reported being victimized within the past year, however, a slight difference is seen. Thirteen percent of the victimized citizens had no fear of crime, 46% had a low fear, 31% had a moderate fear, 8% had a high fear, and 2% had a very high fear. The citizens that did not report victimization scored slightly lower overall than those who reported being a victim. See the chart below for a graphic depiction of the Fear of Crime for survey respondents.



Quality of Life

When asked questions about the overall quality of life in Tempe, the overwhelming majority of respondents indicated a favorable attitude in this area. Over 90% reported that they felt either safe or very safe in their neighborhood and 85% felt that crime had either gotten better or stayed the same over the past year. These proportions are almost identical to those found in the 1999 survey.

A section of the survey was designed to find out exactly what the residents felt were problem areas within their neighborhood. The three most often reported concerns were traffic, personal safety, and lighting. When specifically asked whether gangs, drugs, and graffiti were problems in their neighborhoods, 21% identified gangs as a problem, 34% identified drugs, and 23% identified graffiti.

In comparison, 81% of the respondents who lived in apartment complexes felt that crime had either stayed the same or gotten better during the past year (only those apartment complexes with more than twenty units were included). Eighty-seven percent of these citizens felt that their neighborhood was safe or very safe.

When asked specifically about drugs, gangs, and graffiti, 25% of the respondents living in apartment complexes thought that gangs were a problem, 41% felt that drugs were a problem, and 26% stated graffiti as a problem. All of these numbers are decidedly higher than those reported above for the full group of respondents. The three most often cited neighborhood concerns for these citizens were personal safety, lighting, and theft, burglary, or vandalism.

Slightly more than 87% of the citizens surveyed reported having gone to downtown Tempe within the six months prior to the survey. Only 19% of all the respondents stated that they were concerned for their safety downtown, the most frequently cited reasons being intoxicated individuals and the homeless.

Sixty-five percent of the citizens reported having been to a Tempe park within the six months prior to the survey. The most frequently named parks were Kiwanis and the Tempe Beach Park. Only 13% of all respondents reported being concerned for their safety at city parks, most often due to a lack of lighting, fear of juveniles, or the potential for criminal activity. Examples of such criminal activity as given by the respondents include drug use, theft and criminal damage.

Community Involvement & Community Policing

The most basic level of community involvement is the interaction among neighbors. Sixty-six percent of the survey respondents reported speaking with their neighbors on a regular or occasional basis. Twenty-three percent said that they rarely spoke to their neighbors and only 11% never interact in this manner.

When asked how well they knew the officers who work in their neighborhood, over 90% of the respondents said that they did not know these officers at all. Only 7% knew the officers by their faces and 2% knew the officer's names. Forty-seven percent of the

respondents reported an interest in meeting with their neighborhood officers if given the opportunity.

Only 5% of the citizens surveyed were members of a crime watch organization in their neighborhood. Thirty percent of the respondents expressed an interest in joining such an organization if one was to form in their area. It should be noted that the Crime Analysis Unit provided contact information to the Tempe Police Crime Prevention Unit for a number of citizens who were interested in receiving information about starting a neighborhood crime watch program.

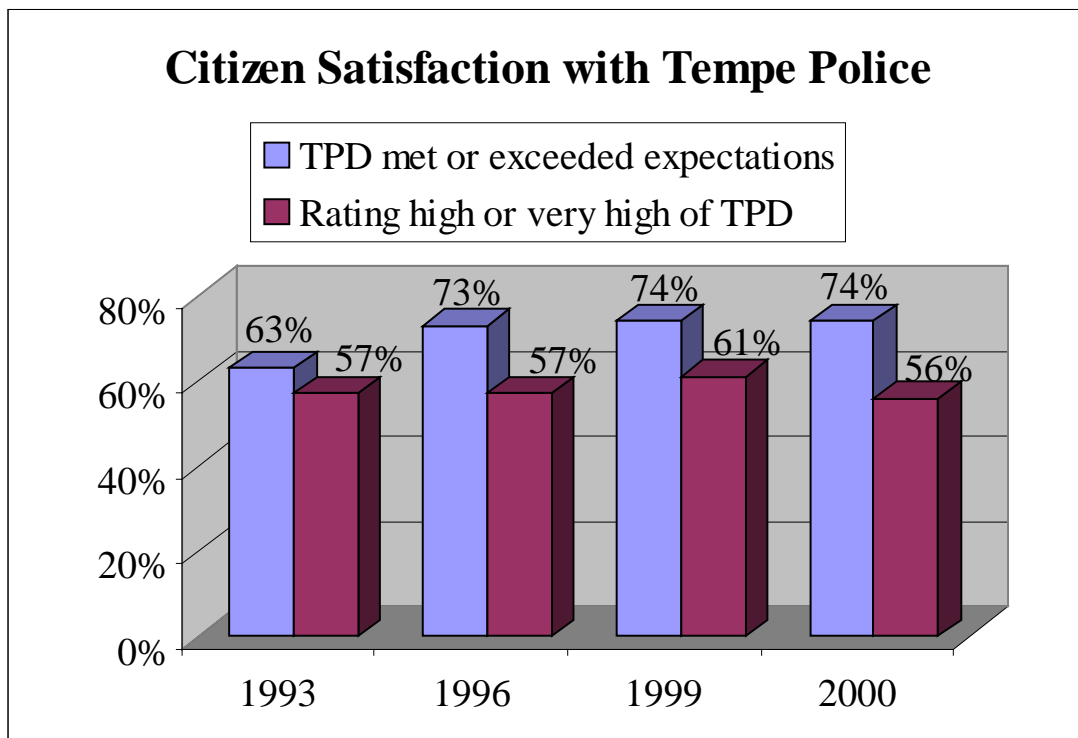
The Tempe Police Department makes a concerted effort to help citizens protect their vehicles from theft and burglary. Part of this process includes the distribution of literature warning citizens of the risks involved with leaving valuables in their vehicles or leaving their cars unlocked. Over 25% of the surveyed citizens reported having seen this department-provided information and 12% of these same individuals said that they had changed their behavior in light of the literature.

Of the 679 citizens surveyed, nearly one-quarter of them (24%) stated that they were familiar with the concept of community policing. Of these individuals, 19% had learned about community policing at school, 16% reported that they had learned about the concept from the newspaper, and 13% said that they had read literature about community policing.

Satisfaction with Tempe Police Department

One of the most important sections of the citizen survey deals with the citizen's satisfaction with the work of the Tempe Police Department. The survey includes a number of questions in the area of satisfaction with police services, each of which is designed to help measure the feeling of the community overall.

When asked to what level the Tempe Police Department had met their expectations, 74% of the citizens said that the department either met or exceeded these requirements. When asked to rate the overall quality of service provided by the Tempe Police Department, 56% of



the respondents gave a high or very high rating.

The 74% of citizens who felt

that the Tempe Police Department had met or exceeded their expectations exactly matches the percentage of respondents who answered similarly during the 1999 survey. The 56% of citizens who rated the service of the Tempe Police Department as high or very high is slightly lower than the 61% rating achieved in 1999. Additionally, this percentage is slightly lower than the rating reported for all previous citizen surveys.

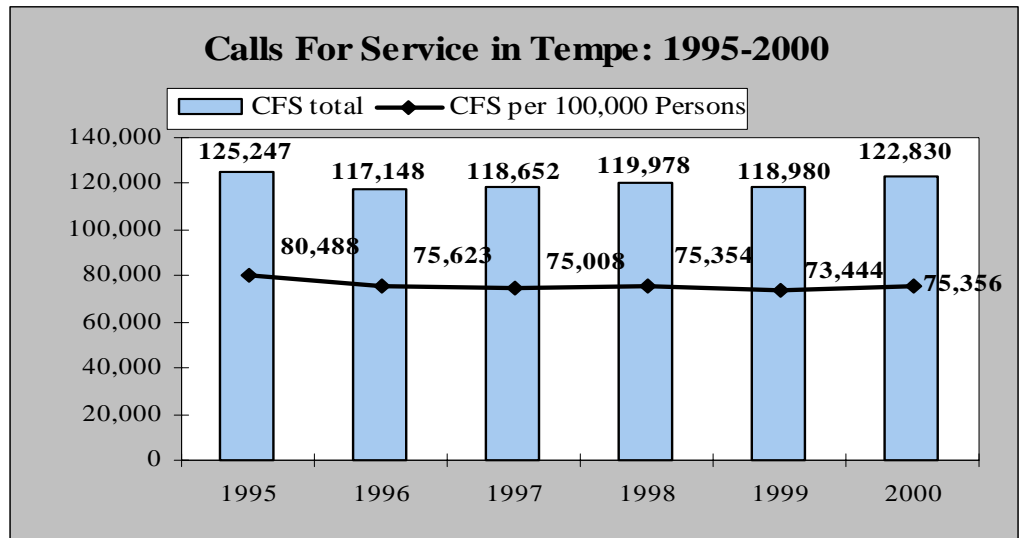
The City's Survey

Each year, the City of Tempe conducts its own survey of citizens, separate from the Police Department's Survey discussed above. The format of the city's survey is similar to the Police Department's in many ways though its general scope is focused on citywide services and not necessarily on the satisfaction with a single department. In the 2000 city survey, nearly 97% of the respondents reported overall satisfaction with the service provided by the City of Tempe. In addition, 88% of the respondents reported feeling safe in their surroundings. Though only 8% of the surveyed citizens reported being concerned for their safety from criminal activity, it must be noted that these answers were in response to an open-ended question about what concerns the citizens had. In the Police Department's survey, specific questions regarding the respondent's fear and perceptions of crime were asked. This survey format increases the possibility that a respondent will report concerns about crime and criminal activity. Essentially, by offering these issues as topics in the survey, it is much more likely that a citizen's concerns will be recorded. Overall, the information from the two surveys reflect the same information: Tempe citizens are highly satisfied with the service provided by the city as a whole and victimization perceptions and rates have remained static during the past few years.

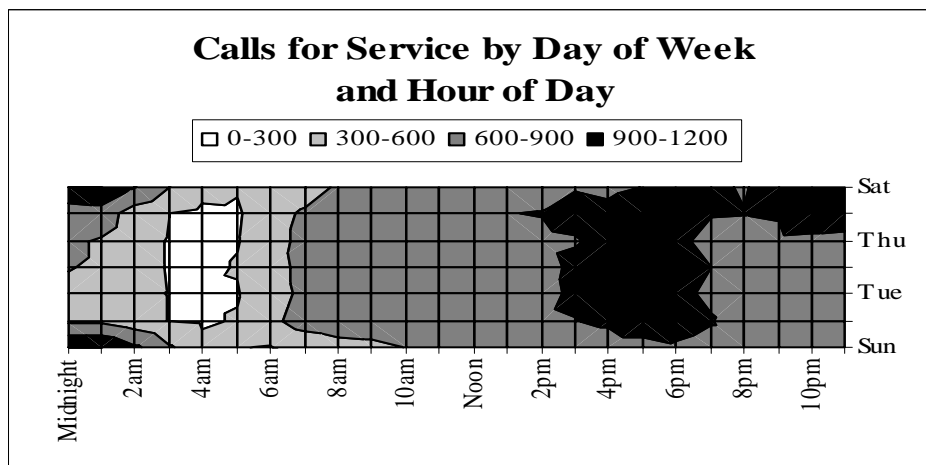
Calls for Service

General Calls for Service Information

The Tempe Police department received 122,830 calls for service in 2000. These were citizen generated calls for service where an officer was dispatched and did not include officer initiated calls. The number of calls for service in 2000 was 3% higher than 1999. During the past 5 years, the highest number of calls for service was seen in 1995. The calls for service rate (per 100,000 persons) remained steady from 1996 through 1999.

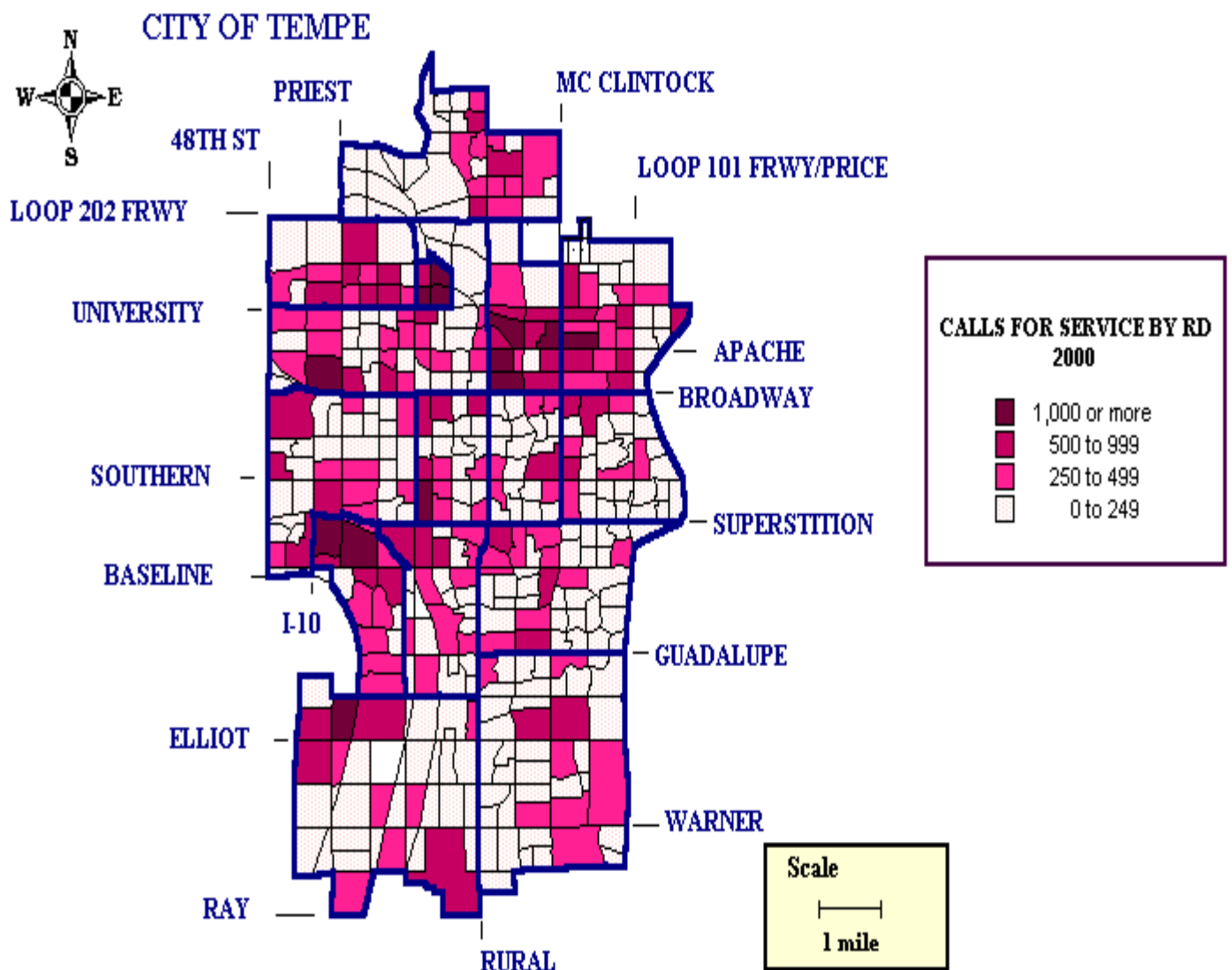


The following chart shows the time of day and day of week distribution of all calls for service during 2000 in Tempe. The chart is a three dimensional chart that has been flattened in which the colors represent the third dimension (height). The darkest areas represent times wherein the most calls for service occur. The most frequent times and days for calls for service were every day between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., and Friday and Saturday evenings from 3 p.m. until about 2 a.m. the following day.



The “2000 Calls for Service by RD” thematic map shows the frequency of calls for service by reporting districts (RDs). RDs are geographic areas approximately two to three square blocks in size. This map does not depict a call for service *rate* for each RD, but shows the *total number* of calls for service in the area during 2000. The red areas (or darkest in the black and white copies) represent those reporting districts that have 1,000 or more calls for service. These red areas are reporting districts primarily in either the downtown area, the area between Rural Road and Loop 101 north of Broadway Road, or in the area between Baseline and I-10 Freeway.

2000 Calls for Service by RD



The following table shows the frequency and percentage of the twenty-five most frequent types of calls for service in Tempe. These categories are combinations of more specific call types. For example, “suspicious activity calls” are a combination of “suspicious person,” “suspicious vehicle,” and “suspicious transient” calls. The most frequent types of calls for service are burglary alarm calls, traffic accident calls, suspicious activity calls, and loud music/noise/party calls and. In fact, the top twenty-five types of calls made up 83.1% of all the calls for service. The remaining 16.9% are a combination of ninety-four types of calls.

Twenty-Five Most Frequent Types of Calls for Service: 2000			
	Type Of Call For Service	Frequency	Percent
1	BURGLARY ALARM CALLS	14,252	11.6%
2	TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CALLS	9,933	8.1%
3	SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY CALLS	8,861	7.2%
4	LOUD MUSIC/NOISE/PARTY CALLS	7,249	5.9%
5	CHECK WELFARE CALLS	6,411	5.2%
6	THEFT/BURGLARY FROM VEHICLE CALLS	5,869	4.8%
7	911 HANGUP CALLS	5,046	4.1%
8	CRIMINAL INFORMATION CALLS	4,117	3.4%
9	AGENCY ASSIST CALLS	3,908	3.2%
10	THEFT CALLS	3,731	3.0%
11	CRIMINAL DAMAGE CALLS	3,454	2.8%
12	STRANDED MOTORIST CALLS	3,397	2.8%
13	CRIMINAL DAMAGE CALLS	2,968	2.4%
14	FAMILY FIGHT CALLS	2,807	2.3%
15	STOLEN VEHICLE CALLS	2,794	2.3%
16	BURGLARY CALLS	2,752	2.2%
17	ILLEGAL PARKING CALLS	2,657	2.2%
18	FIGHT CALLS	1,951	1.6%
19	SHOPLIFTING CALLS	1,746	1.4%
20	ASSAULT CALLS	1,590	1.3%
21	SUBJECT DISTURBING CALLS	1,375	1.1%
22	INCORRIGIBLE JUVENILE CALLS	1,345	1.1%
23	TRESPASSING CALLS	1,327	1.1%
24	TRAFFIC HAZARD CALLS	1,290	1.1%
25	UNWANTED GUEST CALLS	1,202	1.0%
	OTHERS	20,798	16.9%
		122,830	100.0%

Burglary Alarm Calls

The most frequent type of call for service is the burglary alarm call. This type of call was also the most frequent call in 1999. Less than 1% of the alarm calls resulted in either an arrest or a burglary report. In fact, an overwhelming majority of these burglary alarm calls are false alarms: 84.5%. However, in 12.9% of the calls it was not known if the alarm was false. Weather or other situations can cause these unknown calls. Unknown calls are also those in which the alarm was tripped but there is no evidence of either criminal activity or of a false alarm. Each alarm call requires an officer's response. Officers spent an average of 20 minutes on a burglary alarm call. Tempe officers spent a total of 5,160 hours, or approximately 129 forty-hour work weeks, answering burglary alarm calls in 2000.

The "Burglary Alarm Outcomes and Totals: 1998 through 2000" table shows the totals and the breakdowns for 1998, 1999 and 2000. The number of burglary alarm calls has continually risen since 1998 and was higher in 2000 than 1999. In addition, the total number of false alarms has gone up, as has the percentage of calls that are false. Unfortunately, we do not yet have the information available that would allow us to show the rate of calls for service per alarm or per permit.

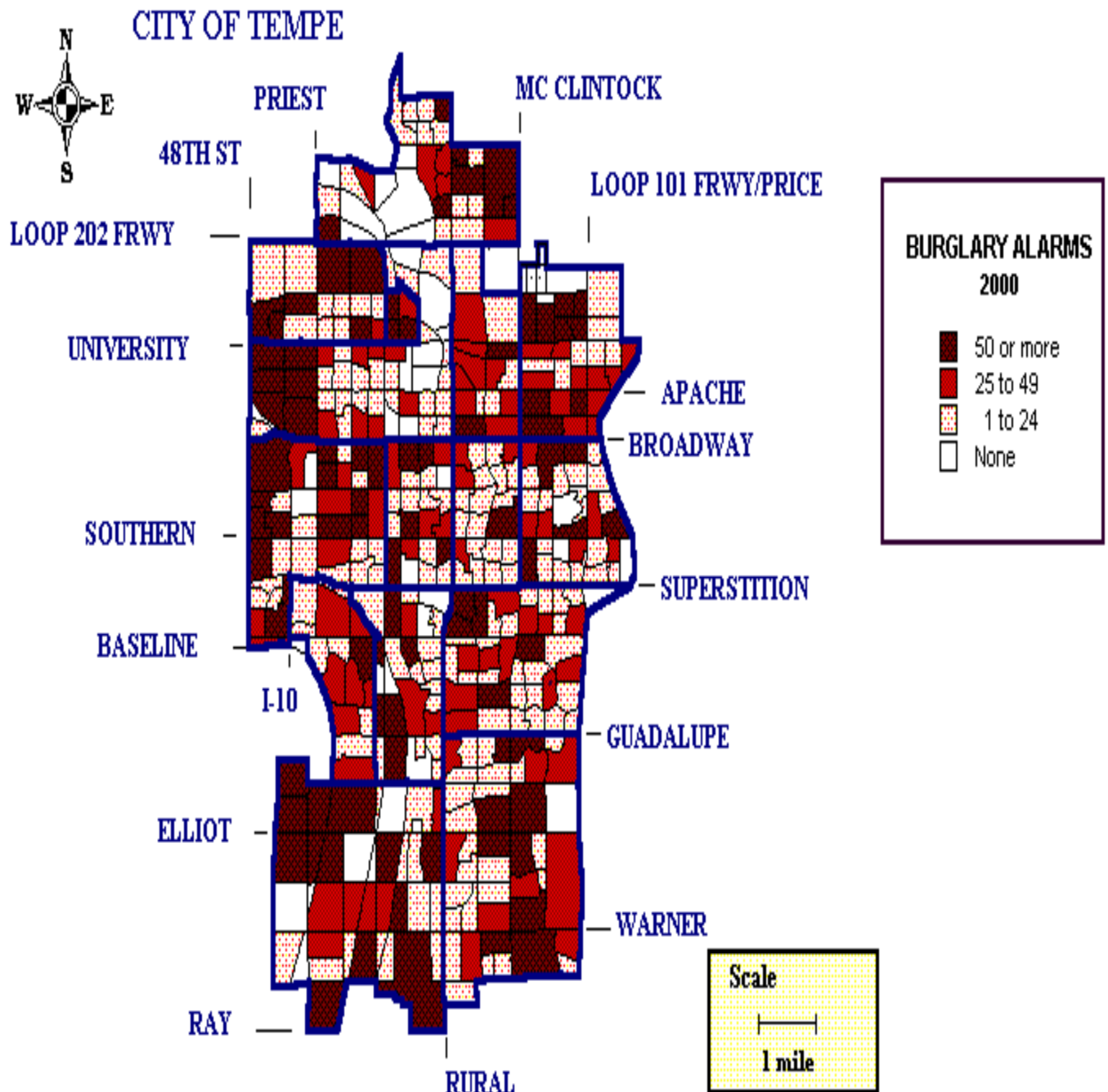
Burglary Alarm Outcomes and Totals: 1998 through 2000						
	1998	%	1999	%	2000	%
False Alarms	12,157	83.3%	11,465	82.6%	11,577	81.2%
Reports	184	1.5%	231	1.7%	380	2.7%
Arrests	14	0.2%	13	0.1%	3	0.0%
Other*	2,223	15.0%	2,172	15.6%	2,292	16.1%
Total	14,578	100.0%	13,883	100.0%	14,252	100.0%

**The "Other" category indicates that the outcome of the alarm was indeterminable.*

It is important to note that while Burglary Alarm calls make up the most frequent call, they are not the only alarm call that officers respond to. Other alarm calls include Armed Robbery Alarms and Panic Alarms, and these can also be false alarms. There were over fifteen thousand alarm calls in 2000. There have been new city ordinances to address the issue of false alarms. The Crime Analysis Unit in conjunction with the Police Department's Alarm Unit will track all alarm calls and their outcomes for future reports.

The following “2000 Burglary Alarm Calls by RD” map is a thematic map of the burglary alarm calls in Tempe. The darkest areas are spread throughout the city among areas with both commercial and residential properties.

2000 Burglary Alarm Calls by RD

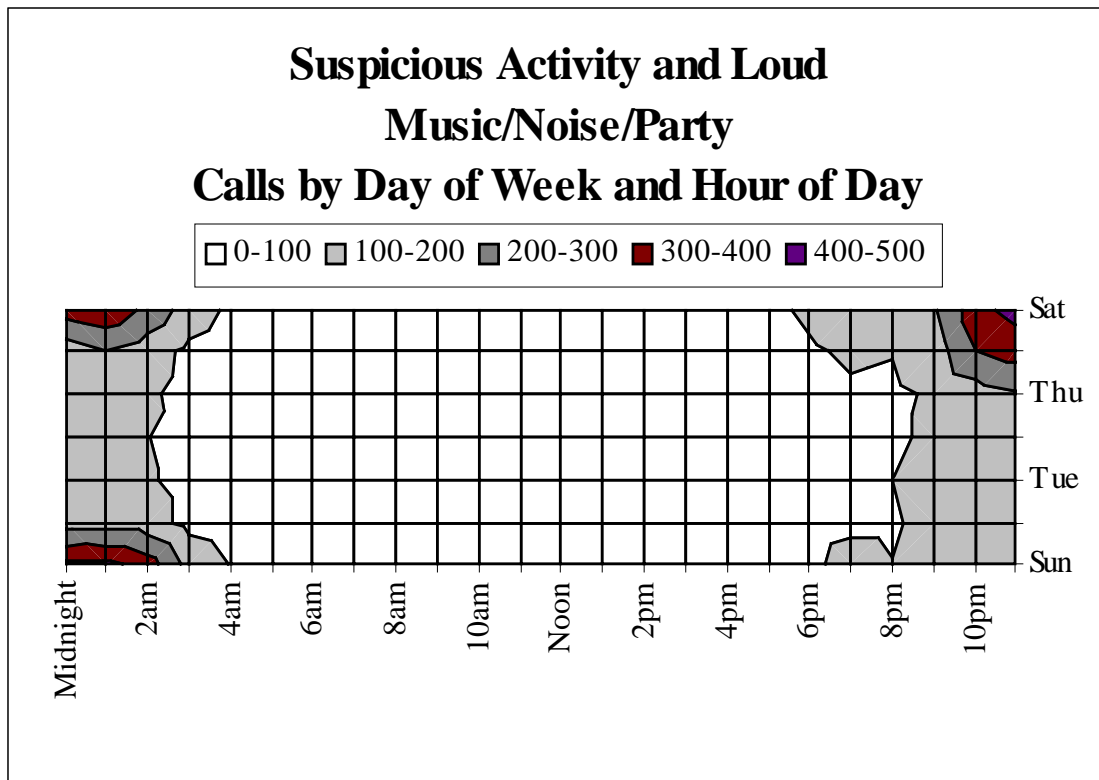


Traffic Accident Calls

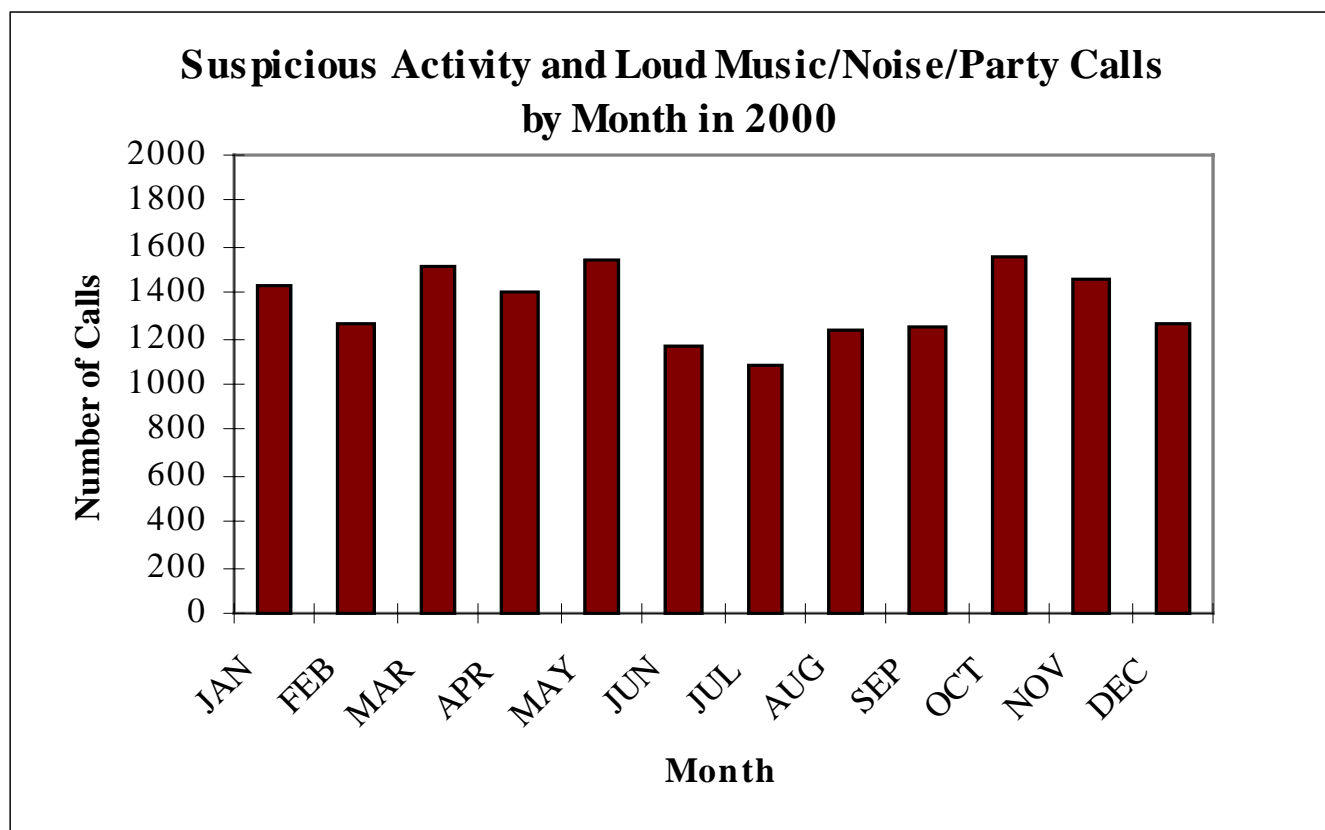
A traffic accident call was the second most frequent type of call for service in 2000. These calls ranged from fender benders to hit and run fatalities. Approximately 62.4% of accident calls for service (not necessarily accident reports) were “accident with no injuries,” 15% were “accidents with injuries,” 12% were “hit and run with no injuries” and .07% were “hit and run with injuries.” The average time an officer spent on a traffic accident call was 57 minutes, and officers spent a total of 9,229 hours, or approximately 230 forty-hour work weeks, on accident calls for service in 2000.

Suspicious Activity and Loud Music/Noise/Party Calls

Suspicious activity and loud music/noise/party calls were the next two most frequent types of calls for service. These two types of calls comprise relatively generic categories and can be anything from someone digging through a dumpster to an unknown noise being heard by a citizen. These are calls in which citizens alert the police to activity in their neighborhoods. The chart below shows when the department took those calls for service. As evidenced by the shaded areas, most of the calls came in during the evening hours and especially on Friday nights and early Saturday mornings.

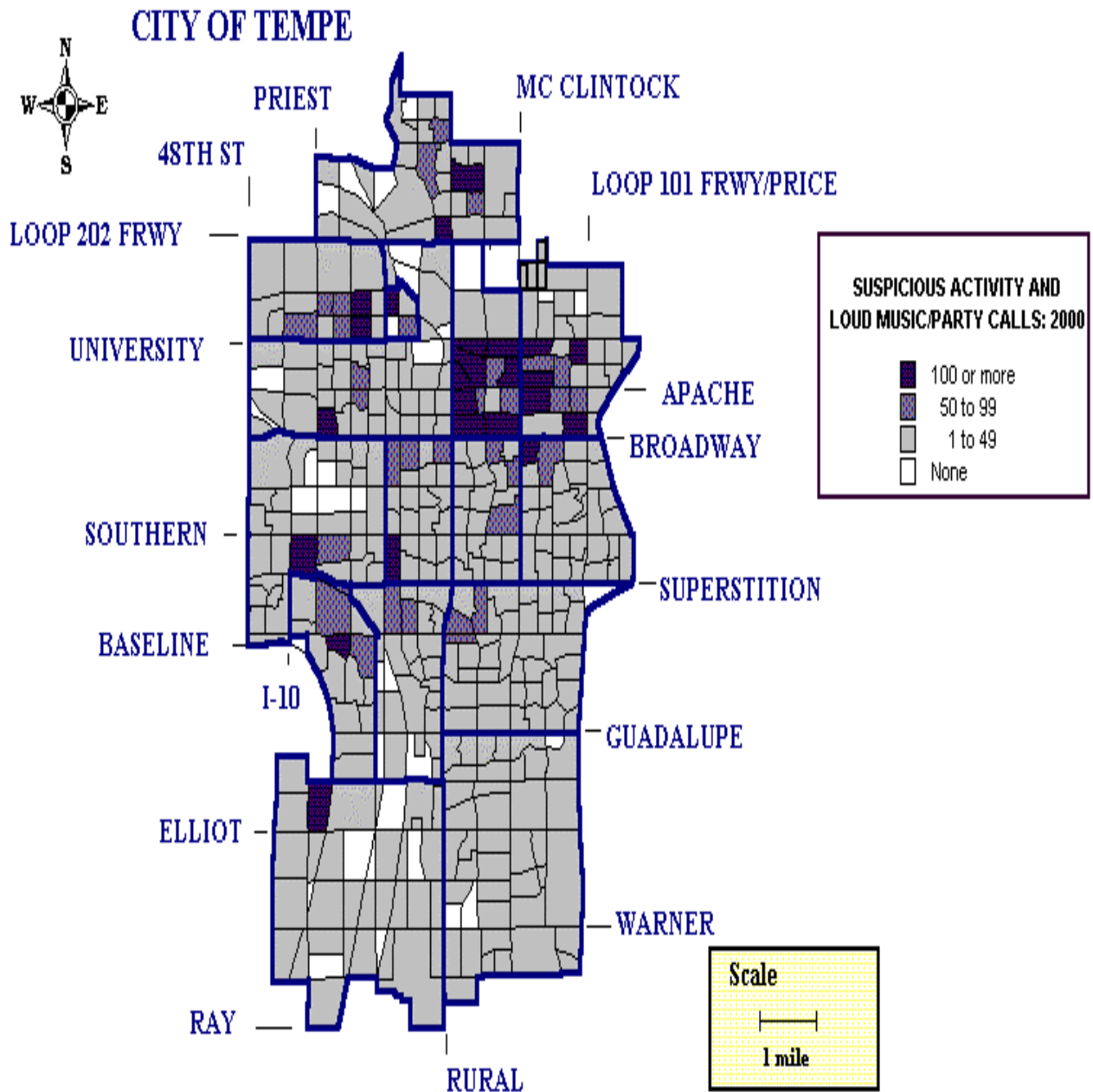


The following “Suspicious Activity and Loud Music/Noise/Party Calls by Month” chart shows the cumulative number of suspicious activity calls and check welfare calls delineated by month for 2000. The peak months for these types of calls are May and October.



The following map thematically shades Tempe according to suspicious activity and loud music/noise/party calls combined. This map shows only the totals and does not reflect a call for service per person rate.

2000 Suspicious Activity And Loud Music/ Noise/ Party Calls By RD



Part I Crime

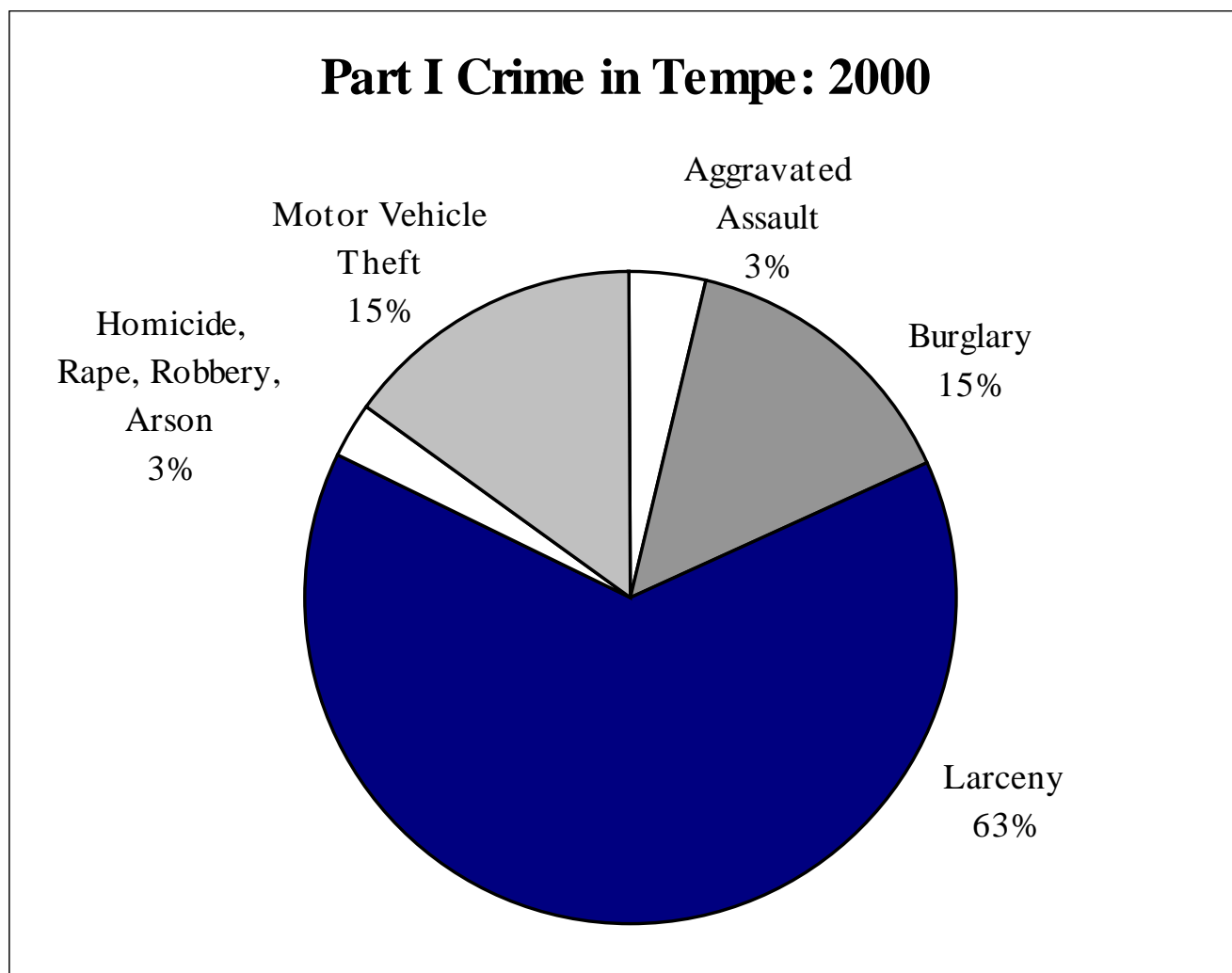
Part I Crime in Tempe

The crime information included in this section incorporates only crimes that are categorized as Part I Crimes by the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. The figures used in the next two sections, "Part I Crime in Tempe" and "Part I Crime Comparison," are the official numbers reported to the FBI and exclude cases that have been unfounded. The latter sections that break down crime by type are *reported* crime, therefore the figures from the first two and latter sections may not match.

The Part I crimes include homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The following table shows the frequency and types of Part I Crime for 1996-2000 in Tempe. The number of homicides and aggravated assaults are small; thus it is difficult to determine a five year trend. However, the number of homicides in 2000 (13) is the most Tempe has had since 1997. The incidents of robbery decreased 6.3% in 2000, the lowest since 1997. Burglary and larceny gradually decreased in 1999 from the previous years, but increased in 2000. Motor vehicle thefts peaked in 1998 and again in 2000. As the total number of crimes in Tempe increased from year to year, so has Tempe's crime rate. In other words, even though crime and population in Tempe have both risen, crime has increased at a higher rate than population. However, the increase in crime has been primarily in property crime (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) rather than persons crime (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault).

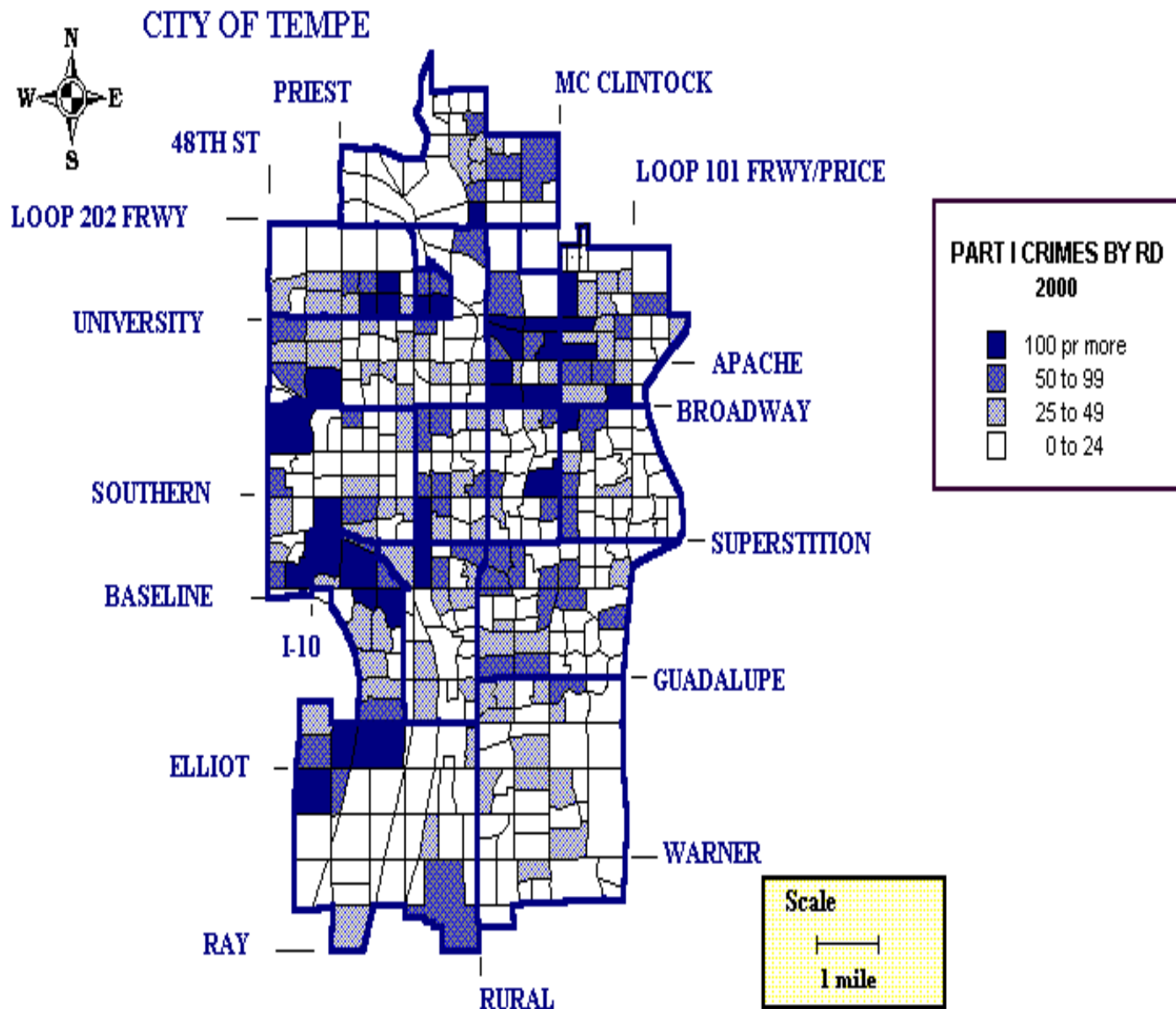
Part I Crime in Tempe: 1996-2000						Percent Change
Type of Crime	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1999 to 2000
Homicide	3	12	4	6	13	116.7%
Rape	35	72	66	68	80	17.6%
Robbery	321	280	428	317	297	-6.3%
Aggravated Assault	512	504	501	481	588	22.2%
Burglary	2,047	2,197	2,150	1,930	2,224	15.2%
Larceny	9,169	10,223	10,107	9,297	9,711	4.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,944	1,883	2,026	1,988	2,295	15.4%
Arson	52	46	42	40	38	-5.0%
Total	14,083	15,217	15,324	14,127	15,246	7.9%
Part I Crime Rate per 100,000	9,093	9,619	9,624	8,720	9,353	7.3%

The following pie chart, “Part I Crime in Tempe: 2000” breaks down the Part I crimes in Tempe for 2000 by type of crime. The homicide, rape, robbery and arson numbers are relatively small but have been individually charted as well. As you can see, most of the crime in 2000 (93%) was property crime. That is, the overwhelming majority of the crimes in 2000 were larcenies, burglaries or motor vehicle thefts. Larceny includes: pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts, bicycle theft, theft from buildings, theft from coin operated machines and “other” types of thefts. The burglary category includes both residential and nonresidential burglaries. Finally, the motor vehicle theft category includes the theft of autos, trucks, buses, motorcycles and other vehicles.



The “2000 Part I Crime by RD” thematic map is shaded by the number of reported Part I crimes and the darkest areas represent RDs with 100 or more reported crimes. This map does not represent crime rates per population, but rather the frequency of crime in specific geographical areas.

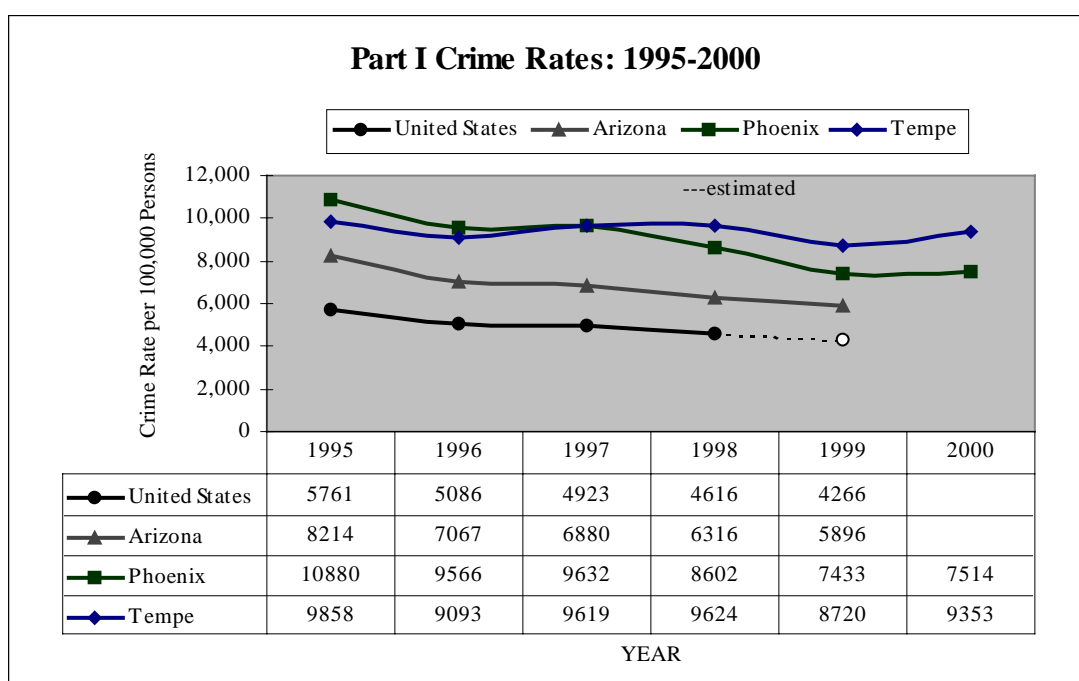
2000 Part I Crime by RD



Part I Crime Comparison

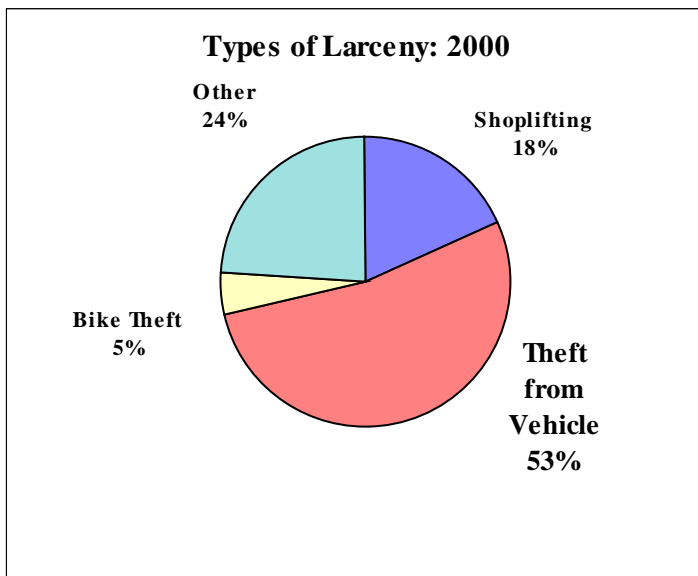
The “Part I Crime Rates: 1995-2000” chart compares the Part I crime rates of the entire United States, Arizona, Phoenix, and Tempe (Source: *Crime in the United States*, 1998 and *Crime in Arizona*, 1998). Only Phoenix and Tempe’s 2000 crime rates were available at the time of this publication. The chart shows that from 1995 to 1999 Tempe’s crime rate was higher than both Arizona’s and the United States’ rates. The general patterns of the crime rates available show an upward swing in 2000. In 2000, Tempe’s crime rate increased as well as several other cities in the valley.

For comparison purposes, the 2000 Part I Crime Rates (per 100,000 persons) for other cities neighboring Tempe follow: Scottsdale, 4,191; Chandler 4,510; Mesa, 6,040.



Larceny

Larceny was the most common type of crime in 2000, as it has been for a number of



years. It is defined as the *unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another*. The types of larceny are pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts, bicycle theft, theft from buildings, theft from coin operated machines and “other” types of thefts (a miscellaneous category). As the “Type of Larceny, 2000” pie chart shows, the most frequent type of larceny was theft from vehicle. Purse

snatching, pocket picking, theft from building, theft from vehicle parts, and theft from coin operated machine has been combined with “other” since the frequencies were so small. The numbers in this analysis reflect *reported* crime and do not exclude those that were unfounded. Therefore the number in this section may not coincide with the numbers from the “Crime in Tempe” section.

The most frequent type of theft in 2000 was theft from vehicle, which is defined as *the theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked*. There were 4,749 thefts from vehicle reported to the Tempe Police Department in 2000, a 43% increase over 1999. Theft from vehicle incidents usually occur when the owner of a vehicle is not present. Consequently, there is usually not a known specific time of occurrence, but a time span, e.g. “My car was broken into somewhere between 8 a.m. and noon.” This makes pinpointing the most frequent time of thefts from vehicles difficult.

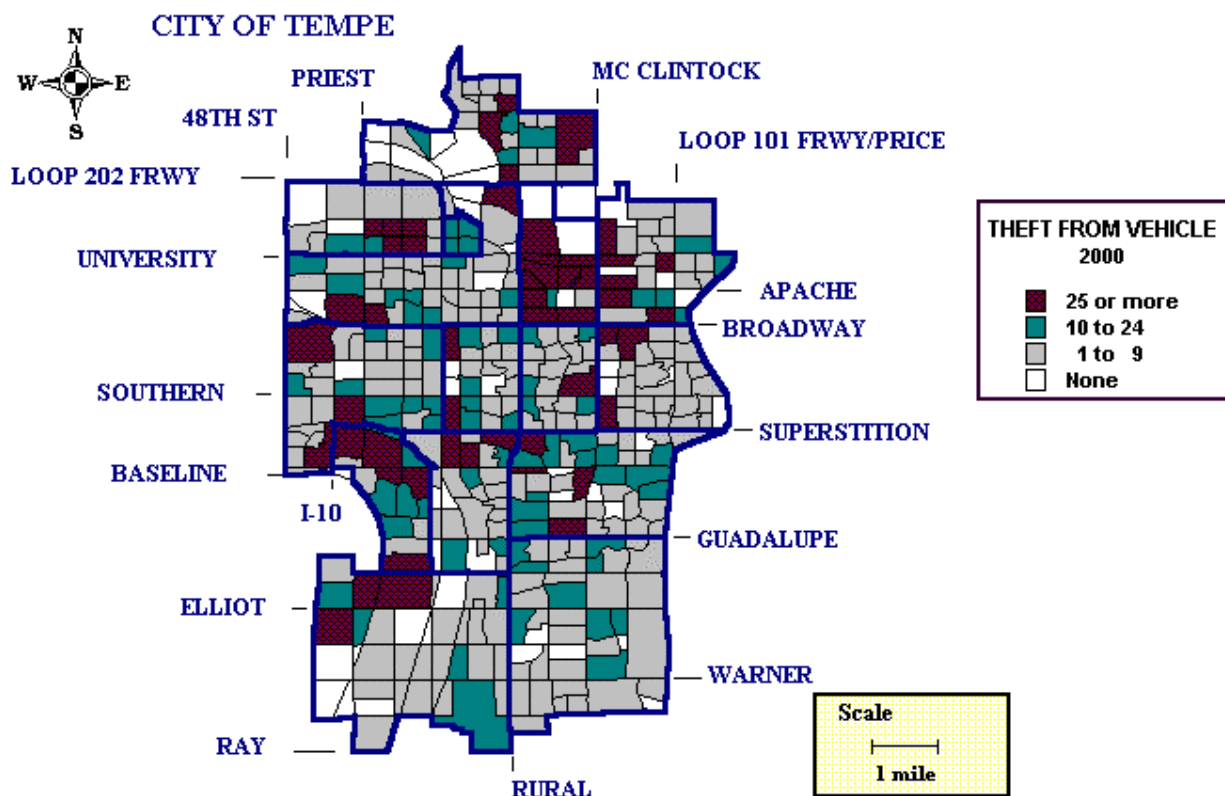
It is impossible to conduct analysis on time spans that are greater than 24 hours since these incidents could have happened at any hour of the day. Of time spans of 23 hours or shorter, 72% occurred within a ten hour time span and 50% occurred within a four hour time span. The average time a car was left by its owner when it was burglarized was six hours. An analysis of the time span midpoints of these incidents shows that 10 a.m. is the average midpoint time for a theft from vehicle incident, and 65% of the midpoints ranged between 3 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The five locations with the most theft from vehicle incidents are shown in the “Top Five Theft from Vehicle Locations: 2000” chart. Note that these addresses depict crimes reported at specific addresses and areas with numerous addresses (such as a shopping plaza, or apartment community).

Top Five Theft From Vehicle Locations: 2000				
Rank	Location Name	Approximate Address	Frequency	Percent
1	5000 S Arizona Mills Ci	Arizona Mills Mall	62	1.3%
2	1215 E Vista Del Cerro Dr	Desert Palm Apartments	48	1.0%
3	30 W Carter Dr	Superstion Park Apartments	42	0.9%
4	1255 E University Dr	Quadrangles Apartments	42	0.9%
5	1600 W La Jolla Dr	Galleria Palms Apartments	38	0.8%
	Others		4517	95.1%
			4749	100.0%

The following “Theft from Vehicle, 2000” map thematically shades Tempe according to the reported location of the theft from vehicle incidents.

2000 Theft from Vehicle by RD



Motor Vehicle Theft

Motor Vehicle Theft was the second most common type of reported crime in 2000. The numbers in this analysis reflect reported crime and do not include those that were unfounded. Therefore, the number in this section may not coincide with the numbers from the “Crime in Tempe” section.

Motor Vehicle theft is defined by the Uniform Crime Report as *the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle*. More specifically, a “motor vehicle” is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting handbook as a “self propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails.”

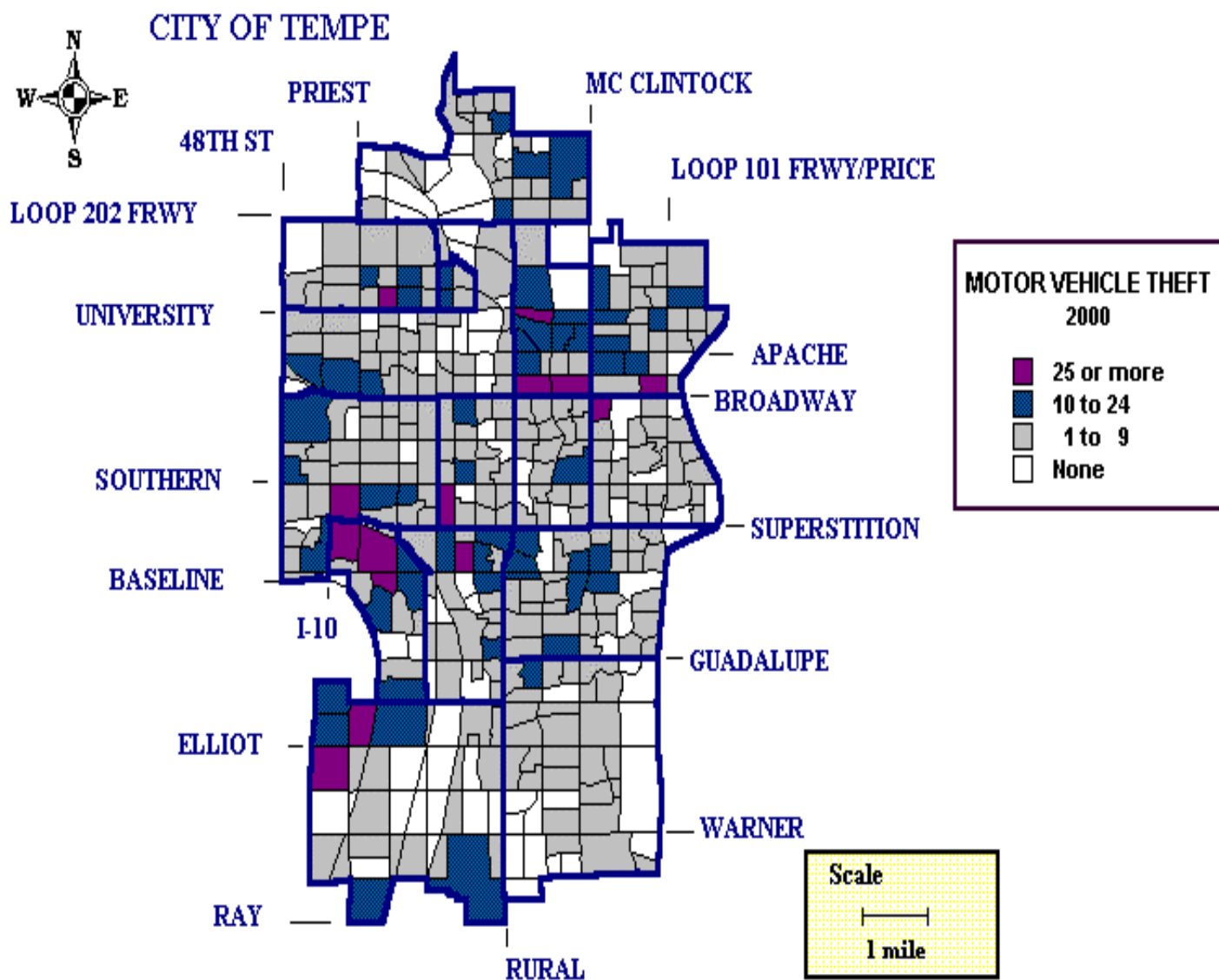
According to 1999 Uniform Crime Reports, Arizona had the second highest rate of auto theft per 100,000 residents. Arizona came in behind Washington, D.C (considered a state in national statistics) with a rate of 801 per 100,000 residents.

There were 2,351 reported motor vehicle thefts in Tempe in 2000. Of those incidents, 1,486 (63%) were theft of automobiles, 709 (30%) were theft of trucks or buses, 92 (4%) were theft of motorcycles, and the remaining 64 (3%) were thefts of other vehicles. The “Top Ten Motor Vehicle Theft Locations, 1999” chart lists the top ten locations of all motor vehicle thefts. These locations depict crimes reported at specific addresses and areas with numerous addresses including apartment communities. Nine of the ten locations are apartment communities.

Top Ten Motor Vehicle Theft Locations: 2000				
Rank	Location Name	Approximate Address	Frequency	Percent
1	Arizona Mills Mall	5000 S Arizona Mills Ci	101	4.3%
2	Meridian Corners	1440 E Broadway Rd	35	1.5%
3	Quadrangles Apartments	1255 E University Dr	29	1.2%
4	Coronado Apartments	1865 E Broadway Rd	27	1.1%
5	Galleria Palms Apartments	1600 W La Jolla Dr	26	1.1%
6	Willow Creek Apartments	2030 E Broadway Rd	26	1.1%
7	Mission Springs Apartments	1311 W Baseline Rd	24	1.0%
8	Place Five Apartments	201 W Hermosa Dr	24	1.0%
9	Desert Palm Village	1215 E Vista Del Cerro Dr	22	0.9%
10	Saddle Club Apartments	200 W Hermosa Dr	20	0.9%
	Others		2017	85.8%
	Total		2351	100.0%

The following “2000 Motor Vehicle Theft by RD” thematic map shades the city according to the locations of the motor vehicle thefts for 2000.

2000 Motor Vehicle Theft by RD



Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence Criteria

Since January 1995, Tempe has been collecting data on domestic violence as requested by the Arizona Governor's Commission on Violence Against Women. For the purposes of this research, individuals that fit the domestic violence criteria are persons who are:

- Married
- Divorced
- Living together (cohabiting)
- Have formerly lived together
- Have a child in common

In addition, the following relationships are included:

- Parent or Step Parent/Child or Step Child
- Sibling
- Grandchild/Grandparent

If one or both people in these relationships committed and reported the following crime(s) against the other, the crime(s) are considered domestic violence:

- Simple Assault
- Aggravated Assault
- Order of Protection Violation
- Criminal Damage
- Disorderly Conduct
- Threats and Intimidation
- Custodial Interference
- Homicide
- Sex Offense, Child Victim
- Sex Offense, Adult Victim
- Harassment
- Stalking
- Child Abuse
- Vulnerable Adult Abuse

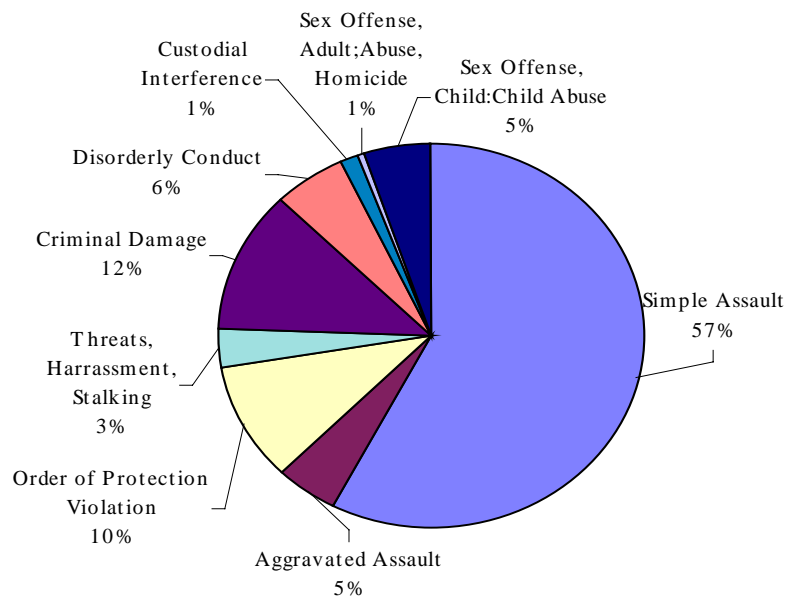
Domestic Violence Comparison

The following chart compares 1999 and 2000 data on the relationship criteria outlined above. As the table shows, simple (misdemeanor) assault is the most frequent domestic violence crime for both years. Criminal damage increased by 65% and order of protection violations increased by 46%. Domestic violence has been on a steady increase since 1997 and is up 17% from 1999 alone. It should be that there may be multiple crimes and/or relationships represented in the reports which is why the totals in the chart on this page may not match the charts on following pages.

Domestic Violence Crimes: 1999-2000			
Type of Crime	1999	2000	% Change
Homicide	1	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	49	71	45%
Simple Assault	795	822	3%
Threats	17	37	118%
Sex Offense, Adult Victim	5	6	20%
Sex Offense, Child Victim	7	19	171%
Harassment	2	7	250%
Stalking	1	1	0%
Child Abuse	36	52	44%
Vulnerable Adult Abuse	1	1	---
Disorderly Conduct	100	80	-20%
Criminal Damage	104	172	65%
Custodial Interference	9	21	133%
Order of Protection Violation	97	142	46%
TOTAL	1224	1432	17%

The following “2000 Domestic Violence Crimes” information is based on the frequencies from the previous table. The most frequent crime is misdemeanor (simple) assault, comprising 57% of the Domestic Violence Crimes.

2000 Domestic Violence Crimes

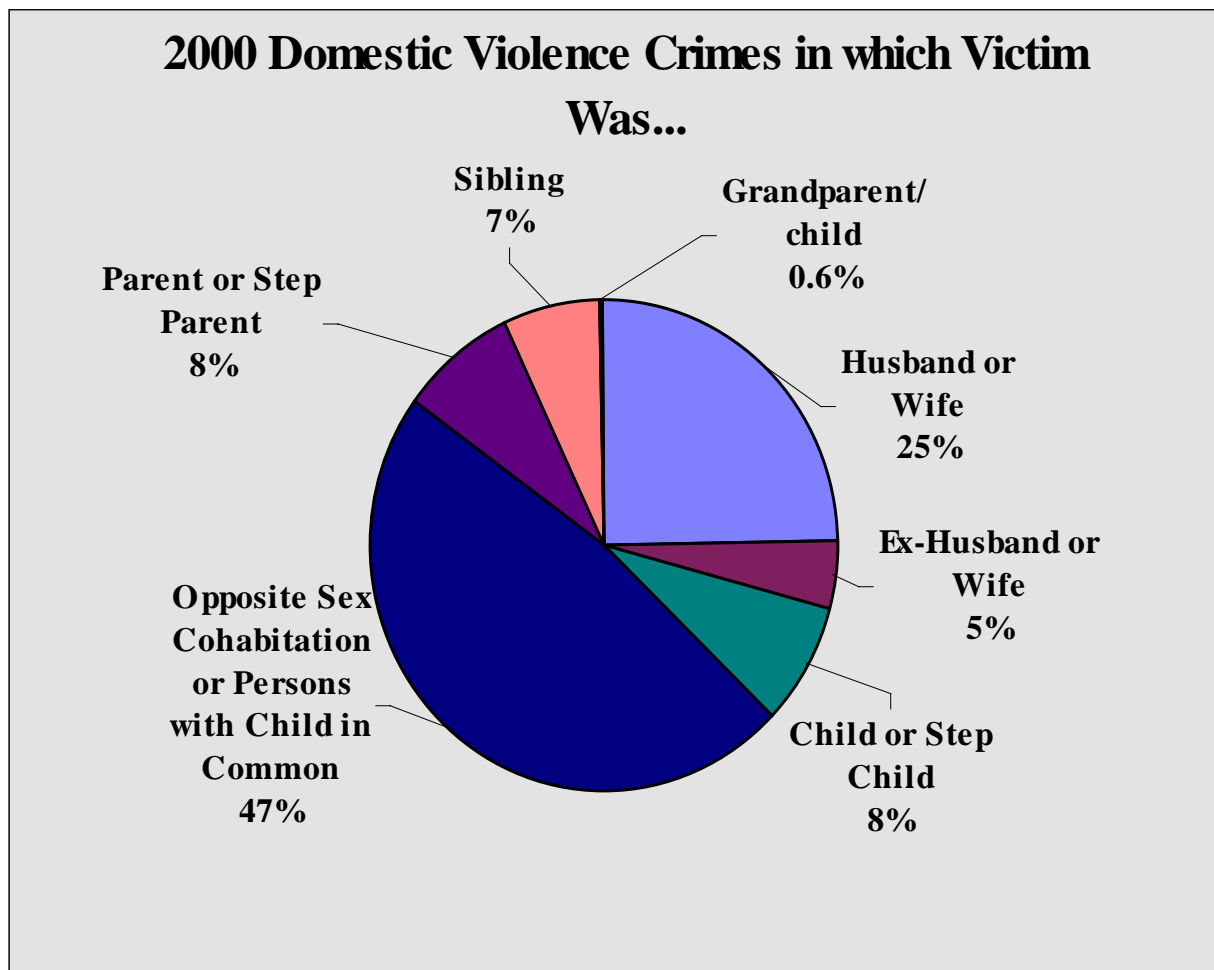


The following “Relationship Breakdown of Domestic Violence: 2000” table and pie chart break down all the crimes by type of relationship in 1999 and 2000. The numbers show how many times the specified person was the *victim* of a domestic violence crime. For example, “Grandparent” represents a crime in which the grandparent was the victim of the crime and the grandchild was the suspect. The category “Grandchild” represents the opposite situation.

Relationship Breakdown of Domestic Violence: 2000			
Crime in which victim was:	1999	2000	% Change
Husband or Wife	367	354	-3.5%
Ex-Husband or Wife	39	65	66.7%
Opposite Sex Cohabitation or Persons with Child in Common	597	682	14.2%
Parent or Step Parent	72	114	58.3%
Sibling	51	96	88.2%
Child or Step Child	98	116	18.4%
Grandchild	1	3	200.0%
Grandparent	2	2	0.0%
Total*	1227	1,432	16.7%

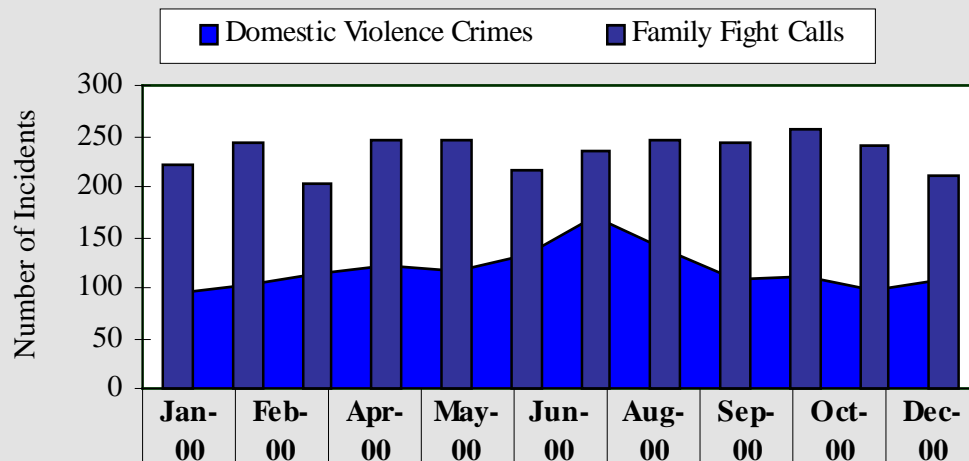
*Totals may not match other crime totals because there can be more than one crime or relationship per report.

As is apparent from the “2000 Domestic Violence Crimes in which Victim Was . . .” pie chart, most domestic violence crimes reported to the Tempe Police Department (47%) were committed in relationships in which the man and woman lived together, had formerly lived together, or shared a child. The next largest group was married couples (25%), followed by ex-spouses (5%).



The following “Domestic Violence Crimes and Family Fight Calls: 2000” combination graph shows the total number of domestic violence reports and the total number of family fight calls for service by month for 2000. The chart shows that there are about three times more calls than reports taken. When there is no probable cause to arrest anyone, officers refer the families to social services, which may more directly address their problems. In addition, please note that “family fight” calls for service represent most, but not all, domestic violence calls for service received by the police department.

Domestic Violence Crimes* and Family Fight Calls: 2000



■ Domestic Violence Crimes	95	102	122	115	133	139	108	111	107
■ Family Fight Calls	221	242	245	246	217	247	242	258	210

***Date according to occurrence date, not report date. Nineteen cases did not occur in 2000.**

Unique to Tempe

This section addresses more specific crime and calls for service issues in Tempe. Although not all of the following statistics address issues occurring within Tempe, all focus on issues that are of concern to Tempe citizens.

Apartment Communities

One unique aspect of Tempe is the number of apartment communities. Because about half of Tempe's residents live in apartments, the Crime Analysis Unit produces a monthly call for service bulletin for apartment communities with more than twenty units. The Crime Free Multi-Housing Coordinator uses this report when working with apartment managers. The report is also posted in the front lobby of the police department as well as the Internet. This report rank orders apartment communities by the rate of calls for service per unit. The Crime Analysis Unit also produces an annual Part I crime per unit bulletin. The following two tables depict the ten apartment communities with the most calls for service and the most Part I crime for 2000. For the complete report on all of the apartment communities with more than twenty units in Tempe, see the Crime Analysis Unit's Webpage at www.tempe.gov/cau.

Ten Highest Ranking Apartment Communities: Calls for Service, 2000

Rank	Apartment Community	Address	Units	CFS	CFS/Unit
1	PALM TERRACE APARTMENTS	1133 W 5th St	44	125	2.84
2	TEMPE VILLA APARTMENTS	3425 S Priest Dr	60	142	2.37
3	JT APARTMENTS	1324 W 4th St	28	65	2.32
4	ARIZONA SUN APARTMENTS	1901 E Don Carlos Av	58	133	2.29
5	VILLA TEMPE APARTMENTS	2108 S Rural Rd	28	62	2.21
6	FIRST PLACE APARTMENTS	121 E Broadway Rd	36	76	2.11
7	VILLAGES AT MCCLINTOCK	1701 E Don Carlos Dr	181	378	2.09
8	CASA GRANDE APARTMENTS	1855 E Don Carlos Av	56	116	2.07
9	CASA BRENTWOOD APARTMENTS	534 E Huntington Dr	20	41	2.05
10	TEMPE BROADMILL APARTMENTS	109 E Broadway Rd	40	77	1.93

Ten Highest Ranking Apartment Communities: Part I Crime, 2000

Rank	Apartment Community	Address	Units	Crime	Crime/Unit
1	ALBERT PICKTHORN TRUST	1055 W 5th St	22	8	0.36
2	CASA BRENTWOOD APARTMENTS	534 E Huntington Dr	20	7	0.35
3	SALADO SPRINGS APARTMENTS	242 S Beck Av	144	48	0.33
4	LA TIERRA APARTMENTS	1402 E Guadalupe Rd	116	37	0.32
5	VILLA NICOLE APARTMENTS	1014 S Farmer Av	24	7	0.29
6	JT APARTMENTS	1324 W 4th St	28	8	0.29
7	COMMONS ON LEMON	1215 E Lemon St	53	15	0.28
8	CORONADO APARTMENTS*	1865 E Broadway Rd	262	74	0.28
9	CAPE COD APARTMENTS	910 S Gary Dr	44	12	0.27
10	PALM TERRACE APARTMENTS	1133 W 5th St	44	12	0.27

Many apartment communities are on both of the following lists, which show the Ten Lowest Ranking Apartment Communities for Calls for Service and Part I Crime. These tables do not show the ranking of the total number of calls for service or crime (the larger communities have more) but shows the apartment communities by rates of calls for service or crime per apartment unit. For comparison, the citywide call for service per unit average rate is .80 while the average Part I Crimes per unit is .14 in 2000.

Ten Lowest Ranking Apartment Communities: Calls for Service

Rank	Apartment Community	Address	Units	CFS	CFS/Unit
1	ALEXAN TEMPE APARTMENTS	2323 E Apache Bl	400	22	0.06
2	LEMON TERRACE APARTMENTS	2125 E Lemon St	164	10	0.06
3	DON CARLOS APARTMENTS	1890 E Don Carlos Av	23	2	0.09
4	UNIVERSITY VILLAGE APARTMENTS*	928 S Terrace Rd	100	11	0.11
5	ARPEGGIO APARTMENTS	2164 E Broadway Rd	156	19	0.12
6	FOUNTAIN APARTMENTS	1028 E Orange St	63	12	0.19
7	UNIVERSITY PARK APARTMENTS	1005 E University Dr	52	11	0.21
8	CORTEZ PALMS	1031 E Lemon St	36	8	0.22
9	SILVERWOOD APARTMENTS	1370 S Price Rd	32	8	0.25
10	BUTTERFIELD PARK APARTMENTS	1215 S Dorsey La	48	13	0.27

Ten Lowest Ranking Apartment Communities: Part I Crime

Rank	Apartment Community	Address	Units	Crime	Crime/Unit
---	CHANDLER APARTMENTS	1433 S Stanley Pl	36	0	0.00
---	COUNTRY LANE APARTMENTS	1135 E Harry St	36	0	0.00
---	LE RON APARTMENTS	1312 S Hardy Dr	164	0	0.00
---	TERRACE APARTMENTS	1440 S Stanley Pl	76	0	0.00
---	VILLA CARMEL APARTMENTS	2222 S Rural Rd	40	0	0.00
---	ALEXAN TEMPE APARTMENTS	2323 E Apache Bl	20	4	0.01
---	LEMON TERRACE APARTMENTS	2125 E Lemon St	38	2	0.01
---	UNIVERSITY VILLAGE APARTMENTS*	928 S Terrace Rd	144	2	0.02
---	BUTTERFIELD PARK APARTMENTS	1215 S Dorsey La	68	1	0.02
---	LANDMARK APARTMENTS	929 E Vista Del Cerro Dr	48	1	0.02
---	ARPEGGIO APARTMENTS	2164 E Broadway Rd	36	4	0.03

The Tempe Police Department has a Crime-Free Multi-Housing Property Program in which apartment managers complete several phases of a crime prevention program (for more information please refer to www.tempe.gov/cau).

Most of the time when reporting crime or crime related activity, we focus on the worst places. In contrast, the following charts list the apartment communities with the lowest rates of calls for service and Part I crime per unit.

Mobile Home Communities

As part of the Tempe Police Department's commitment to "crime-free" properties, the Crime Free Multi-Housing Coordinator works with managers of mobile home communities in Tempe regarding crime prevention. The Crime Analysis Unit produces a monthly Call for Service bulletin for mobile home communities (posted on the Internet at www.tempe.gov/cau) and annual calls for service and crime reports. The "Mobile Home Communities: Calls for Service" table shows the name, address, number of units, total number of calls for service, calls for service per unit rate and rank of each mobile home community. Please note that an asterisk (*) indicates the community has completed the Crime Free Multi-Housing Property Program.

Mobile Home Communities: Calls for Service, 2000					
Mobile Home Park Name	Address	Units	Frequency	Ratio	Rank
Apache Palms RV Park	1836 E Apache Bl	72	51	0.71	13
Chaparral Mobile Village	400 W Baseline Rd	360	538	1.49	4
Contempo Tempe Mobile Home Park	2609 W Southern Av	454	60	0.13	23
Dearborn Mobile Home Park	2067 E Apache Bl	39	20	0.51	17
Green Acres RV Park	1890 E Apache Bl	48	26	0.54	16
Home Sweet Mobile Home Park	2058 E Wildermuth Av	7	19	2.71	2
Meadows, The*	2401 W Southern Av	391	58	0.15	22
Michigan Village Mobile Home Park	1912 E Apache Bl	51	37	0.73	12
Midway Trailer Court	2059 E Apache Bl	18	10	0.56	15
Modernette Mobile Home Park	1707 E Apache Bl	84	100	1.19	7
Montecito Mobile Home Estates	2727 E University Dr	153	50	0.33	19
Polar Bear Mobile Home Park	2075 E Apache Bl	14	14	1.00	9
Pony Acres Mobile Home Park	1847 E Apache Bl	91	113	1.24	6
Rancho Tempe Mobile Home Park	4605 S Priest Dr	291	274	0.94	10
Reynolds Trailer Court	1341 S River Dr	39	6	0.15	21
Sun Air Mobile Home Park	1856 E Apache Bl	31	73	2.35	3
Tempe Cascade Mobile Home Estates	2340 E University Dr	273	179	0.66	14
Tempe Mobile Home Park	2015 E University Dr	48	57	1.19	8
Tempe Travel Trailer Villa	1831 E Apache Bl	160	53	0.33	18
Terrace Mobile Home Park	1320 S Terrace Rd	14	4	0.29	20
Tradewinds Mobile Home Park	1900 E Apache Bl	70	87	1.24	5
Transperry Mobile Home Park	1920 E University Dr	30	82	2.73	1
University Mobile Home Park	1008 E Lemon St	38	3	0.08	24
Western Sands Mobile Home Park	2001 E Apache Bl	37	30	0.81	11
TOTAL		2813	1944	0.69	

The “Mobile Home Communities: Part I Crime, 2000” table shows the name, address, number of units, total number of reported Part I crimes, crime per unit rate and rank of each mobile home community. Please note that an asterisk (*) indicates the community has completed the Crime Free Multi-Housing Property Program.

Mobile Home Communities: Part I Crime, 2000					
Mobile Home Park Name	Address	Units	Frequency	Ratio	Rank
Apache Palms RV Park	1836 E Apache Bl	72	6	0.08	8
Chaparral Mobile Village	400 W Baseline Rd	360	29	0.08	9
Contempo Tempe Mobile Home Park	2609 W Southern Av	454	5	0.01	18
Dearborn Mobile Home Park	2067 E Apache Bl	39	1	0.03	14
Green Acres RV Park	1890 E Apache Bl	48	1	0.02	16
Home Sweet Mobile Home Park	2058 W Wildermuth Av	7	2	0.29	1
Meadows, The*	2401 W Southern Av	391	2	0.01	19
Michigan Village Mobile Home Park	1912 E Apache Bl	51	2	0.04	12
Midway Trailer Court	2059 E Apache Bl	18	0	0.00	20
Modernette Mobile Home Park	1707 E Apache Bl	84	0	0.00	21
Montecito Mobile Home Estates	2727 E University Dr	153	2	0.01	17
Polar Bear Mobile Home Park	2075 E Apache Bl	14	2	0.14	3
Pony Acres Mobile Home Park	1847 E Apache Bl	91	8	0.09	7
Rancho Tempe Mobile Home Park	4605 S Priest Dr	291	15	0.05	10
Reynolds Trailer Court	1341 S River Dr	39	0	0.00	22
Sun Air Mobile Home Park	1856 E Apache Bl	31	4	0.13	4
Tempe Cascade Mobile Home Estates	2340 E University Dr	273	12	0.04	11
Tempe Mobile Home Park	2015 E University Dr	48	5	0.10	6
Tempe Travel Trailer Villa	1831 E Apache Bl	160	4	0.03	15
Terrace Mobile Home Park	1320 S Terrace Rd	14	0	0.00	23
Tradewinds Mobile Home Park	1900 E Apache Bl	70	9	0.13	5
Transperry Mobile Home Park	1920 E University Dr	30	6	0.20	2
University Mobile Home Park	1008 E Lemon St	38	0	0.00	24
Western Sands Mobile Home Park	2001 E Apache Bl	37	1	0.03	13
		2813	116	0.04	

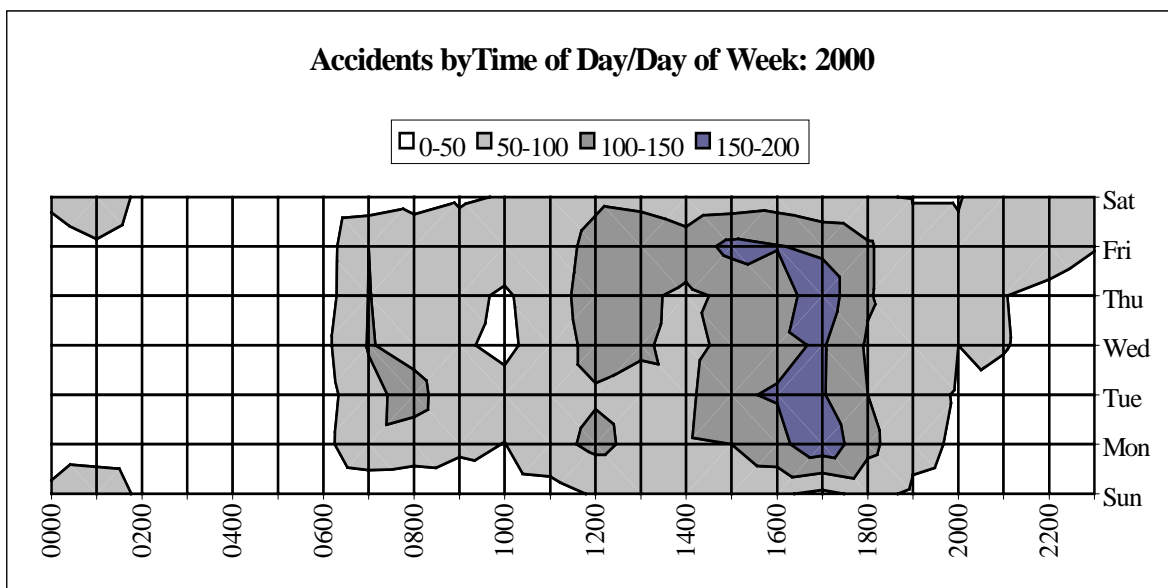
Accidents

Tempe is a major thoroughfare for traffic. Many people who neither work nor live in Tempe drive through the city every day. The “Tope Ten Accident Locations: 2000” table lists the top ten accident locations for 2000 and the number of accidents at each location.

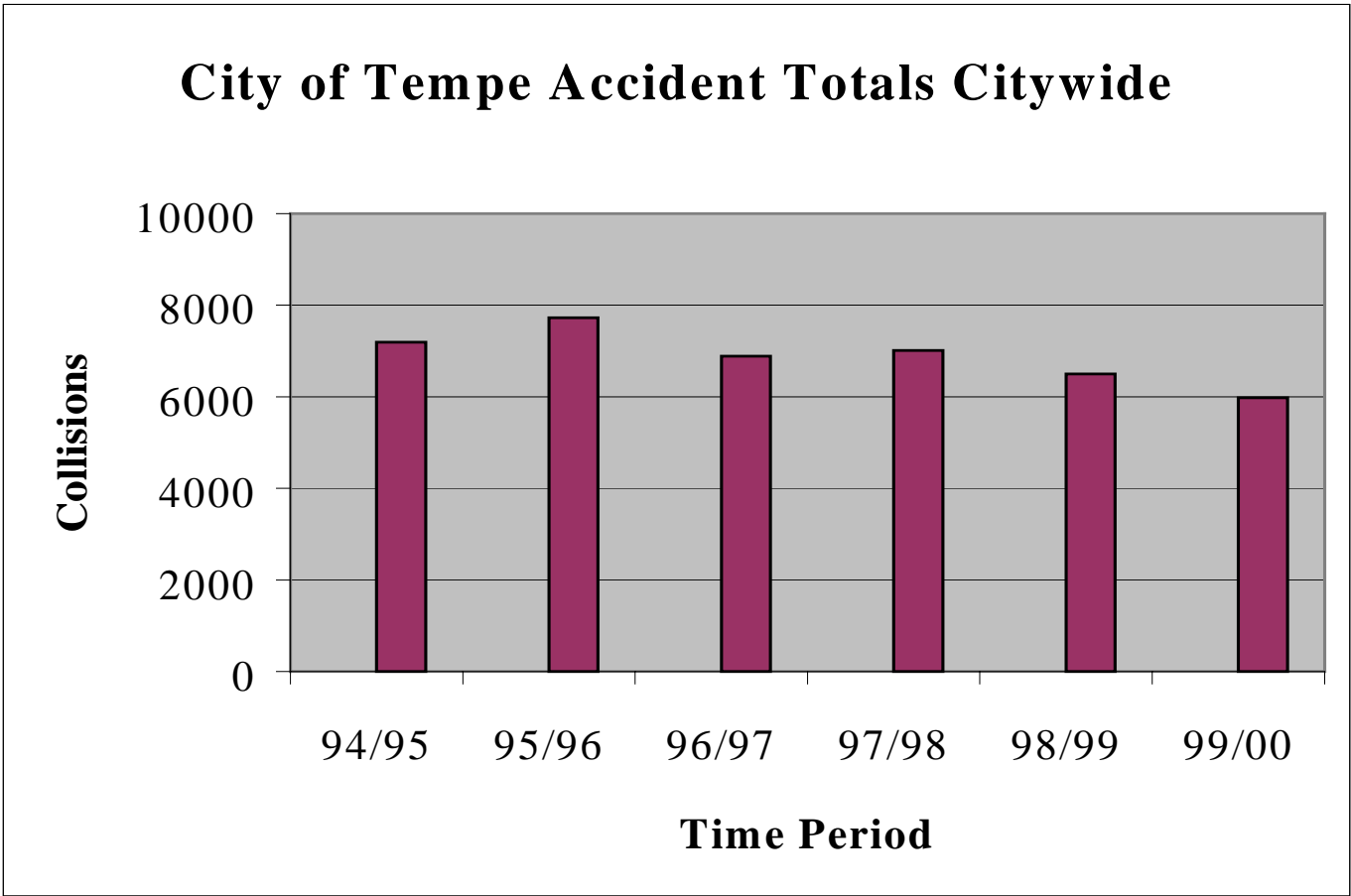
Top Ten Accident Locations: 2000		
Location	Frequency	Percent
5000 S ARIZONA MILLS*	138	11.8%
S MILL AV & W SOUTHERN AV	124	10.6%
S RURAL RD & E UNIVERSITY DR	119	10.1%
S MC CLINTOCK DR & E SOUTHERN AV	118	10.1%
E GUADALUPE RD & S MC CLINTOCK DR	117	10.0%
W BASELINE RD & I-10 FRWY	117	10.0%
W BROADWAY RD & S MILL AV	114	9.7%
S RURAL RD & E SOUTHERN AV	112	9.5%
E BROADWAY RD & S MC CLINTOCK DR	107	9.1%
W BROADWAY RD & S PRIEST DR	107	9.1%
Total	1173	100.0%

* 5000 S Arizona Mills Ci and any intersection including Arizona Mills Ci

The “Accidents by Time of Day/Day of Week: 2000” chart depicts the time of day and day of week of all the accidents that occurred in 2000. The chart shows that 150 to 200 accidents occur Fridays between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. Many accidents also occur Monday through Saturday from approximately 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.



Accidents in Tempe have actually declined in the last few years as the chart below shows.



Arizona Mills Mall

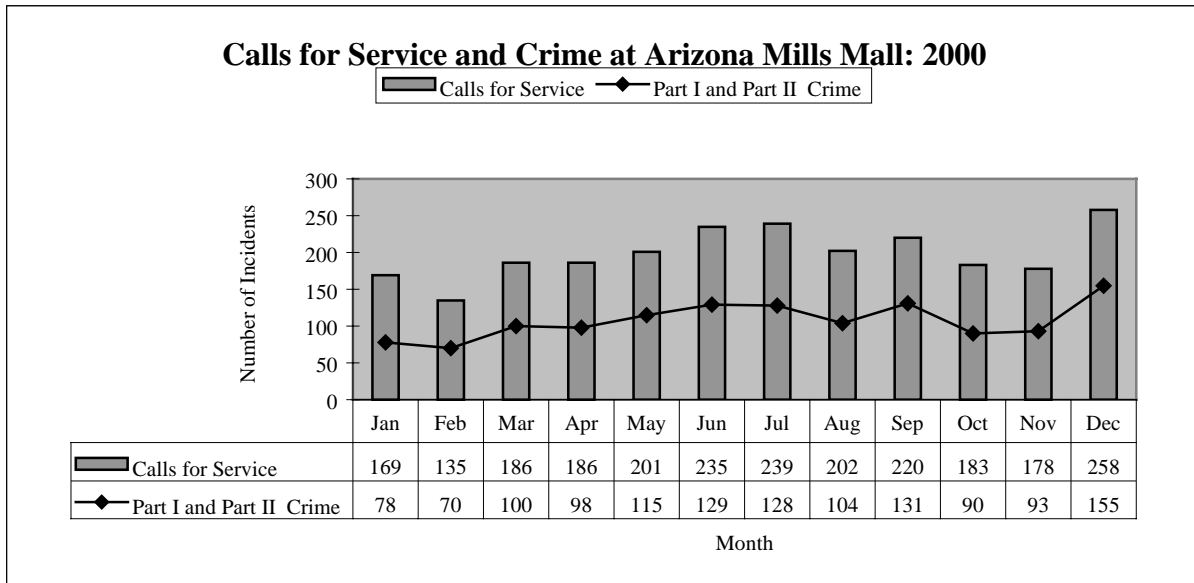
The Arizona Mills Mall is currently the largest single structure in the City of Tempe., so a special section was devoted to it in this report. The mall also produces more crime and calls for service than any other single address within Tempe. With its large parking lot and its location between the Superstition and the I-10 Freeways, the mall reports a high number of motor vehicle thefts and theft from motor vehicle. Additionally, theft and shoplifting calls from stores within the mall are a regular occurrence. The "Calls for Service at Arizona Mills Mall: 1999-2000" table is a list of the ten most frequent calls for service that occurred at the mall in 2000 compared to 1999. There was a 39% increase in shoplifting calls, and a 16%

Calls for Service at Arizona Mills Mall: 1999-2000			
Type of Call	1999	2000	% CHANGE
Shoplifting Calls	490	681	39%
Theft Calls	219	195	-11%
Stolen Vehicle Calls	154	160	4%
Motorist Assist Calls	106	139	31%
Traffic Accident Calls	131	138	5%
Loss Reports Cbak Calls	51	109	114%
Theft/Burglary from Vehicle Calls	154	103	-33%
Suspicious Activity Calls	65	86	32%
Criminal Damage Calls	60	65	8%
Criminal Information Calls	64	64	0%
TOTAL	1494	1740	16%

increase in the top ten calls for service overall.

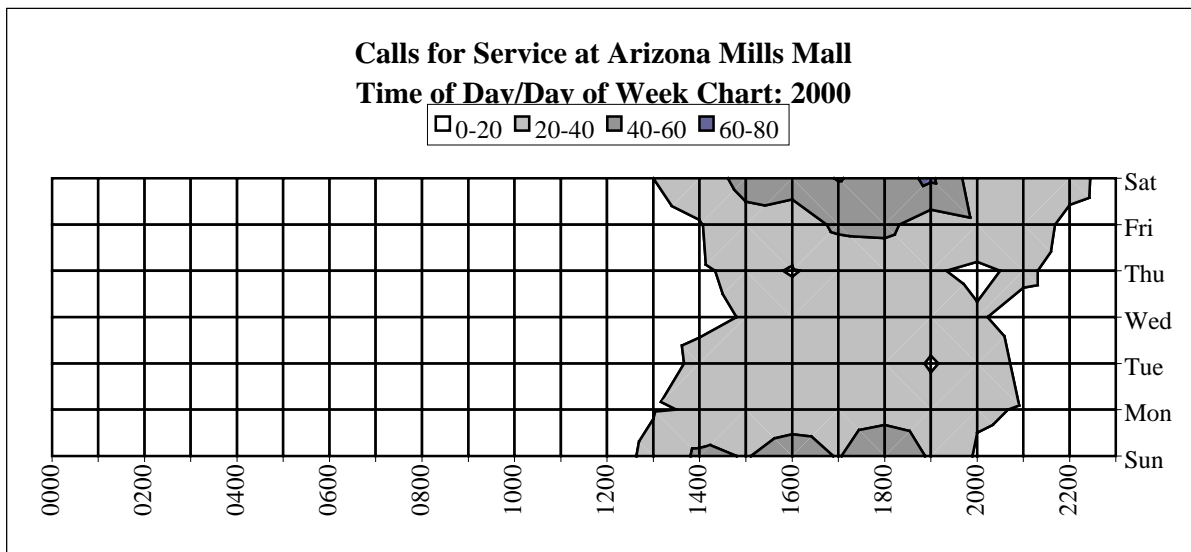
The "Part I and Part II Crime at Arizona Mills Mall: 2000" table shows the top ten most frequent types of reported crime at Arizona Mills Mall in 2000. The top ten crimes combined in 1999 was 1,087 and in 2000, they totaled 1,249. The top types of crime are shoplifting and theft. which make up over half of the crime reported at the mall.

Part I and II Crime at Arizona Mills Mall: 2000			
Rank	Type of Crime	Frequency	Percent
1	Shoplifting	617	49.4%
2	Theft	144	11.5%
3	Motor Vehicle Theft	137	11.0%
4	Theft from Vehicle	82	6.6%
5	Forgery, Fraud, Embezzlement	76	6.1%
6	Vandalism	55	4.4%
7	Other	50	4.0%
8	Stolen Property	40	3.2%
9	Drug Possession	28	2.2%
10	Disorderly Conduct	20	1.6%
	Total	1249	100.0%



The “Calls for Service and Crime at Arizona Mills Mall: 2000” chart shows the total number of calls for service and crime per month at the Arizona Mills Mall in 2000. The chart shows that June, July and December are the most frequent months for both calls for service and crime. This is different from previous years where the summer months of May, July and August were the most frequent, and may be attribute to seasonal breaks and holidays.

The Time of Day/Day of Week chart shows the time of day and day of week distribution of calls for service only at the mall. The peak times are from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Friday and Saturday.



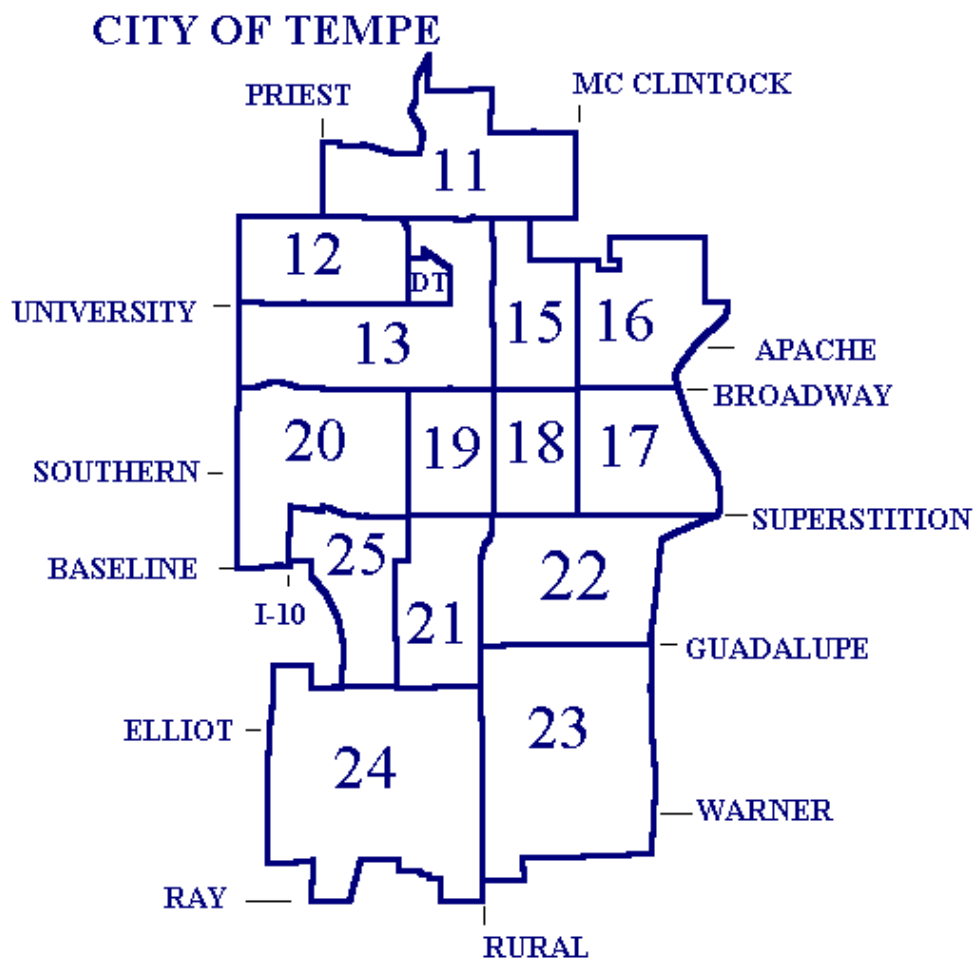
Beat Information

The next section of this report provides information on more specific areas in Tempe. The police department separates Tempe into fifteen beats for deployment and problem solving purposes. Officers are responsible for their beats and work with community members and business owners within the beats to address crime and public safety. The information in this section includes a reference map, general information about beats, and specific information for each beat.

Beat Map

The “City of Tempe” map below shows Tempe’s beats and can be used as a general reference for the rest of this section. Please note that five new reporting districts (RDs) were added to Beat 16 in 1999 when the new area was annexed by the City. To see more detailed geographic areas of each beat, see the Crime Analysis Unit’s web page at www.tempe.gov/cau.

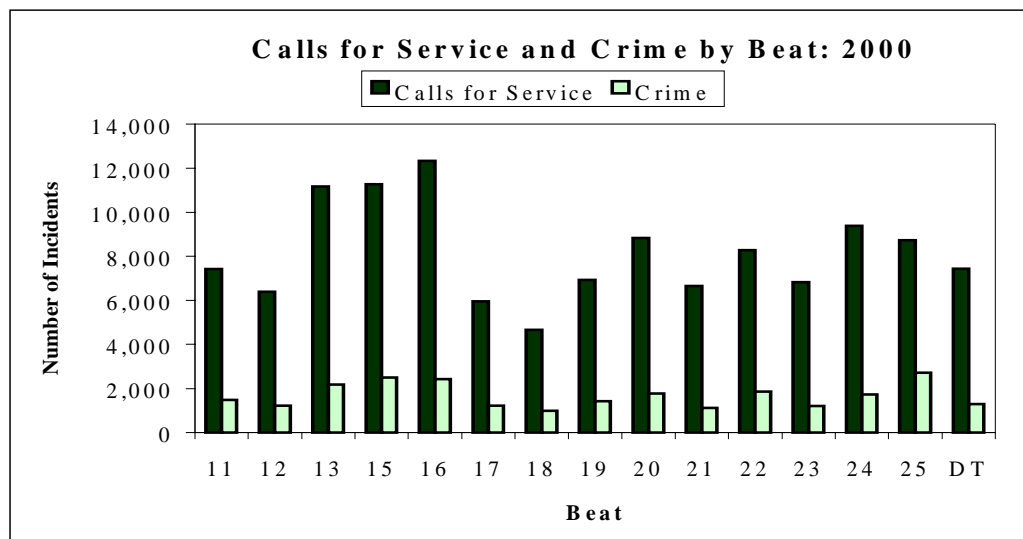
General Beat Information



The general information about the City of Tempe Beats includes calls for service and reported Part I and II crimes by beat with percentages, a list of outcomes of the calls for service of the combined beats, and a chart of the calls for service and crime in each beat. The “Calls for Service and Crime by Beat: 2000” table shows the total number and percentage of calls for service and Part I and II crime in each beat. As this table shows, Beats 13,15 and 16 have the most calls for service. Beats 15,16, and 25 have the most crime. Note that these percentages do not depict a rate of calls for service or crime per person. Note the total number of calls for service does not match with the first section of this report. This is because not all the calls for service originate in Tempe.

Calls for Service and Crime By Beat:2000				
Beat	Calls For Service	Percent	Crime	Percent
11	7,435	6.1%	1,484	5.9%
12	6,389	5.2%	1,216	4.8%
13	11,164	9.1%	2,173	8.7%
15	11,265	9.2%	2,492	9.9%
16	12,333	10.1%	2,429	9.7%
17	5,952	4.9%	1,210	4.8%
18	4,672	3.8%	989	3.9%
19	6,926	5.7%	1,412	5.6%
20	8,826	7.2%	1,775	7.1%
21	6,648	5.4%	1126	4.5%
22	8,282	6.8%	1,867	7.4%
23	6,830	5.6%	1,202	4.8%
24	9,372	7.7%	1,728	6.9%
25	8,732	7.1%	2,711	10.8%
DT	7,446	6.1%	1,282	5.1%
Total	122,272	100.0%	25,096	100.0%

The “Calls for Service and Crime by Beat” chart graphically depicts the data for calls for service and crime per beat from the above table.



The

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Outcome of Calls for Service: 2000” table shows the outcomes of the calls for service for the combined beats. In other words, when a citizen calls the police the call for service does not always result in a crime or a police report. The following is a definition of each type of outcome.

- *Report*: either a criminal or non-criminal police report
- *Unable to Locate*: the origin of the call was not determined or the person to whom the call referred was not found
- *Field Incident Card*: no crime was established but a Field Incident Card with information about a call and/or person was taken
- *False Alarm*: when a burglary, robbery, or panic alarm was determined to be false.
- *Accident Report*: an accident report is taken
- *Turned Over To...* a call was turned over to another agency, either law enforcement, social services, or other
- *No Police Action*: no police action was necessary or taken
- *Supplement*: additional information to an original call for service or crime.
- *Arrest*: a suspect is arrested
- *Ticket*: a traffic or other citation was given
- *Civil Matter*: the dispute is a civil matter and will not be handled by the police
- *Loud Party*: a loud party was established and either a warning or a notice was given
- *Serve Warrant*: a warrant was served
- *Other*: a category that includes everything not noted above

Outcomes of Calls for Service: 2000		
	Frequency	Percent
ARREST	1,581	1.3 %
NO POLICE ACTION	2,053	1.7 %
GOA/UNABLE TO LOCATE	17,768	14.5 %
CIVIL MATTER	946	0.8 %
REPORT	27,854	22.8 %
ACCIDENT REPORT	6,961	5.7 %
FICARD	15,684	12.8 %
TICKET	1,429	1.2 %
T.O.T	4,268	3.5 %
OTHER	27,686	22.6 %
SUPPLEMENT	1,820	1.5 %
TRUCK INSPECTION	4	0.0 %
FALSE ALARM	12,925	10.6 %
SERVE WARRANT	6	0.0 %
LOUD PARTY	1,287	1.1 %
Total	122,272	100 %

As this table shows, a call for service results in a police report (either criminal or non-criminal) 22.8% of the time.

Specific Beat Information

The specific information for each beat includes the following items:

- A breakdown of the five most frequent Part I and II crimes and the total frequencies
- A chart of crime by month
- The five most frequent types of calls for service and total calls for service
- A chart of calls for service by month
- The five apartment communities with the most calls for service (See the CAU web page at www.tempe.gov/cau in the Annual Apartment Community Bulletin pages for rates)
- The outcomes of the calls for service
- A small narrative describing the boundaries of the beat and notable locations.

Conclusion

In summary, the total number and rate of calls for service in 2000 are similar to 1999. Tempe 's crime rate rose slightly in 2000, as did the population of Tempe. From 1996 - 1999, the total calls for service remained fairly constant between 117,000 and 119,000 calls. The most frequent types of calls were burglary alarm calls and traffic accident calls. Burglary alarm calls have been the number one call for service for the past five years. The most frequent types of crime reported in 2000 were misdemeanor assault, criminal damage, and disorderly conduct.

Comparing 1999 and 2000 domestic violence figures, there was a 16.7% increase, in comparison to the 11.6% increase from 1998 to 1999.

Palm Terrace Apartments were the highest ranking apartment community for calls for service, while Alexan Apartments were the lowest. Albert Pickthorn apartment community was the highest rated community in regards to Part I crime, and four communities tied for lowest ranking in Part I crime. Transperry Mobile Home Park again had the most calls for service and highest crime (Part I and II) rate per unit. The intersection of Rural Rd and University had the most traffic accidents in 2000.

About one out of every five calls for service resulted in a criminal or non-criminal report, and about one in every sixteen calls for service resulted in an accident report. The beats with the most calls for service and crime (not rates) are Beats 13, 15, and 16. The beats with the lowest calls for service and crime were Beats 17 and 18.

There were several crime trends that occurred in 2000, which are not listed in this report, but can be viewed periodically on the Crime Analysis Web site at www.tempe.gov/cau.